ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,169—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th Sept.
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
P.L. CALEDONIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crowe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
P.L. GANGES	4295	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia transhipping at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October, | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,390 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	" 13 8	" 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE BEST GOODS— "GENTS' DRESS" ALL —TEXTURES.
THE LOWEST PRICES— —DRESS SUITS.— TASTE,
THE LARGEST CHOICE— —VISITING SUITS.— FIT, AND
—LOUNGE SUITS.— FINISH.

OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS." } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]
C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
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Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK,

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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THE MEDICINE FOR YOU Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, I (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM,
PILE & Co.'s
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK Limited, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain LEFTWICH, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 15th Septr., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees (30) Twenty per Share free of Income Tax will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 72, Apollo Street, on and after the 13th instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

GREAT ECONOMY IN
BRICK-BURNING
EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

PEACH BRANDY
CUSENIER'S).
Per Quart, Rs. 6-12; per Pint, Rs. 3-12.

APRICOT BRANDY
(CUSENIER'S).
Per Quart, Rs. 6-12; per Pint, Rs. 3-12.
As Liqueurs these have no equal in the Market.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ENGLISH PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the English Press and Manufacturing Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, 1894, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of Confirming the Sale of the Press Factory at Jalgaum, as per the Directors' Resolution given below.

RESOLUTION:

It was resolved that the Tender of Mr. RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, being found to be the Highest one, is accepted, subject to the Sanction of the Shareholders.

By Order,

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 184.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No 21, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Budreenain Birjmohun, of Delhi—

Ex s s "Clan Alpine."

C H 88 } 3077 30-4 cases 200 pieces white satin stripes, 32" Cy & Co } 40-45 yards.

On account of the concerned—

10 bales and 10 pieces grey sail cloth, 27" 33 yards, 23 lbs.
1 case 100 pieces white shirtings.
I " 50 " delain.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 13, 1894.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY the 14th and 15th September, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are Invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of SIAMESE HARDWOOD of two Descriptions. Samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of Delivery, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed and Accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the ACTING AGENT, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th August, 1894.

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.
WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

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BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 52a, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,812,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

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FIRE INSURANCE

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
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January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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PRICE 4 Annas.

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Albert Building Fort

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

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Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Re. 1; with Postage, Re. 1-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[redacted]OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...icipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Leander left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Henry Bolckow and Konbeng yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Methley Hall entered the dock on Tuesday.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-15. Members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—The ties of the above tournament will be drawn at No. 11, Forbes Street, to-day, at 10-30 a.m. Competing clubs are requested to send representatives to the drawings.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—A Mahomedan mendicant leper, named Vazeer Shaik Mehroo, aged forty years, who was found begging at Kambeker Street, on Tuesday morning, was conveyed in a Municipal van to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

MISSION WORK.—The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Navrojee will deliver a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 o'clock, on "the Progress of Mission Work in Western India in the last Fifty Years." The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside. Ladies are invited to attend.

MILITARY PARADE.—The 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will parade on the general parade-ground, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Friday), for brigade drill, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Ryley, Commanding 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

HIGH COURT EXAMINATION.—An examination of articled clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October. The examiners are: [Messrs. G. H. Farran, Master in Equity; E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown; and Nanu N. Kothare, solicitor, High Court.

A JUROR GOING TO THE WRONG COURT.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. E. A. Higgs, who was called to serve on the common jury failed to answer to his name. A short time subsequently he appeared in court. Being asked by Mr. Justice Candy why he failed to appear at the proper time, Mr. Higgs said he lost his way and went to the other court. His Lordship: "All right. You can go." Mr. Higgs then left the court.

ACCIDENT TO SUPERINTENDENT NOLAN.—A carriage accident of a rather serious nature occurred, four days ago, at Mahim. Mr. Nolan, Superintendent of Police, Mahim Division, was returning from Bombay in his dog-cart, when the horse suddenly became restive, and the vehicle collided with a hack-reckla, the result being that Mr. Nolan, who was driving the horse, was thrown out and his shoulder-blade fractured. Under the treatment of Dr. Easdon, Mr. Nolan is progressing favourably.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of August last 5 horses and 11 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 37 bullocks and 3 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshah Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; 343 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 81 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

SHORTHAND.—Mr. L. W. Michael, manager of the Municipal Secretary's office, on Tuesday evening, gave a lecture at the Grant Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A. on the above subject. It seems from the lecture, which was illustrated by about forty lantern slides, that shorthand was not unknown even in the time of the Roman Empire. The history of the "winged art" was lucidly unfolded, and phonography was extolled as the best and most popular system now in use. Mr. Michael explained the principles upon which Sir Issaac Pitman's system is based, and pointed out how valuable and how necessary in the present day is an acquaintance with stenography.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT MIDNIGHT.—Moosa Ismail, a hawker, residing at Serang Street, complained to the police, on Tuesday morning, that two persons, named Haji Jamal and Hoosein Allana, with whom he had had a quarrel, on previous occasions, came to his room on Monday midnight, and having assaulted him with kicks and blows, locked the door of the room, leaving him inside. Complainant further alleged that he had to remain in the room till 11 o'clock on the following morning, when he was released by a relative, named Gunnaji Vulli. He was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a scalp wound, about one inch long, over his left eye, caused by the kicks of his assailants.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Hoar, manager of Messrs. John Fleming and Company, appeared to prosecute Vithoba Anant, a clerk in the firm, charging the latter with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 200. On the application of Mr. Hoar, a warrant was granted against the accused who was arrested and placed before the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Hoar, who identified the accused, said that Rs. 200 was given to him to pay certain "dock-charges." He had since ceased to come to office, and on enquiries being made at the dock it was found that the dock charges were not paid. The case stands adjourned until next Wednesday.

TAKING THE WIFE BY FORCE.—At the instance of Acting Superintendent Hack, Tookaram Mattarba and his two brothers, Sadashiv and Savalaram, were, yesterday, again charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with voluntarily causing hurt to Parvatee, aged eighteen years, the wife of the first accused, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Velinker appeared for complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader. The facts of the case were given in our yesterday's issue. The magistrate convicted the husband and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to Parvatee as compensation. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were discharged.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which J. H. Bull charged W. E. Goulden with defamation, was called on for hearing, the complaint being as under: "I, J. H. Bull, beg most respectfully to bring to your notice that, on the 18th August, one W. E. Goulden laid an information before his Worship, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging me with house-breaking by night and theft. But, after the complainant's pleader had addressed the court, he withdrew the charge unconditionally. I, therefore, charge the said W. E. Goulden with defamation, and pray for summons under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray for damages for Rs. 5,000." Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence, but the complainant did not put in an appearance, and so the case was struck out.

PARSEE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION PAMPHLET.—This association has just issued *gratis* for circulation among the public thousands of copies of a pamphlet containing the first series of lectures delivered under its auspices on the anti-dowry propaganda. The pamphlet gives *in extenso* the following lectures: "The Sanctity of Marriage *vs.* the Alms of Dowry," by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody, B.A. "The Philosophy of Marriage and the Mercenary Element in Parsee Marriages," by Mr. Kaikhushro N. Kabraji; and "The Danger to Parsee Society from the Perverted Dowry System," by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B. The pamphlet contains very interesting literature on marriage and other cognate problems of Parsee social life, and has been published at the expense of a charitably-disposed Parsee gentleman. The lectures given herein were all delivered before large audiences. We are requested to state that persons wishing to have copies of it may apply to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Pallonji B. Desai (sub-editor, *Rast Goftar*) and Rustom B. Paymaster, vakil, (Kalbadevie).

FATALLY BURIED UNDER MORTAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Vazeer Hooseinbux, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Pydhownie. On the 6th instant, at about noon, the deceased was engaged in filling baskets with mortar from a heap, about six feet high, on the verandah of the house in which he lived, when the heap gave way burying Vazeer under it. The labourers immediately removed the chunam and extricated deceased who then complained of severe pains in the abdomen. He was treated at home until the following morning, when he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a fracture of two ribs on the right side, and had diffused swelling over the spine in the region of the loins. After admission irritative fever and conjestion of the lungs followed, and he died exhausted on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the spine and ribs, the result of a heap of mortar falling on him.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hormusji Burjorji Engineer, a Parsee, residing in the Fort, was again charged at the instance of Khan Bahadur Manockshah Dhunjeeshah, superintendent of police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession nineteen tickets belonging to that company, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the railway company, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker. The facts of the case have already been published. The magistrate, after recording further evidence, and hearing the arguments from Mr. Bayley, framed the charge of theft or dishonestly receiving stolen property against accused, and asked him whether he had anything to say with regard to those charges or either of them. The accused stated that he went to the coaching clerk, on the 29th ultimo, to collect money due by that clerk to him. He then found a second-class return half-ticket bearing No. 049 lying on the road outside near the steps, which he picked up. He was arrested on the 31st ultimo at the Grant Road Station, and on being searched, the tickets (nineteen in number), including the ticket No. 049, were found with him. He had been collecting tickets for the last three or four years. He frequently travelled in August last, but did not deliver up tickets. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE VIRJI HANSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was not granted the usual interim order as he did not attend the office of the Official Assignee. He had now done all that was required of him, and had come for the extension.

His Lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee in the matter, granted two months' extension.

RE BAPU BIN MANKUJI JAGPAT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvents, moved for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the matter was put down in the list of opposed cases.

His Lordship granted three months' extension.

RE KHETSY VALJEE.

Mr. Jejeebhoy Mody, for the petitioning creditor, Gokaldas Madhavji, moved for a month's postponement of the examination of witnesses, who were all up-country.

His Lordship adjourned the examination for a month.

After the lapse of about fifteen minutes, one of the witnesses to be examined appeared in court and said that he had come down from Cutch and was ready to give his evidence.

His Lordship enquired of him whether the other witnesses had come.

The witness said they were in Bombay, but he did not know where they had put up.

His Lordship advised him to come the next court-day, and to inform the other witnesses, if he saw them, of the same.

His Lordship then amended the former order and postponed the examination for a week. His Lordship, at the same time, informed Mr. Mody, who was present in court, that it was unfair to ask for a postponement when the witnesses were actually in Bombay.

Mr. Mody, in reply, said that his client did not know anything about their coming down to Bombay.

RE HARIRAM ATMARAM.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors who were not in Bombay.

RE BHUKHANDAS MOTILAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not given any account of the transfer made by him of his fire-wood shop in his schedule.

Mr. Manker said that, at the time the schedule was prepared, the insolvent had not sufficient materials at his disposal for the purpose. The learned counsel further asked for leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship refused the interim order, but allowed a month's time to move in the matter after the necessary amendment was made.

RE OTTO MARTIN.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALLY ALLOO.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MANECKJI MANCHERJI PANTHAKI.

This insolvent appeared in person, and applied for an interim order.

In answer to a question from the court, the insolvent said that he had passed several blank promissory notes to his marwaree creditors.

His Lordship granted the interim order as applied for.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN army circular, dated 1st August, contains the regulations governing the grant of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration. The medal itself is to consist of an oak wreath in silver tied with gold, having in the centre the Royal cipher and crown in gold. The Decoration is to be worn on the left breast by a green riband one-and-a-half inches wide, suspended from a silver oak bar brooch.

NO person shall be eligible for this Decoration, nor be nominated thereto, unless he is, or was a commissioned officer and has served 18 years in the Volunteer Force (including the volunteer reserve), is recommended by the Commanding Officer of the corps in which he has served, and is duly certified by the district military authorities in which the corps is located as having been an efficient and thoroughly capable officer in every way deserving of such a Decoration. No service shall be reckoned (except in the case of Honorary Colonels) for any year in which an officer has not been an efficient.

SERVICE in any Volunteer Force of Her Majesty the Queen may be reckoned towards the period required to qualify for this Decoration, and half the period of service in the ranks of such forces shall reckon as qualifying service towards the required period. Service need not be consecutive and officers who have retired from the Volunteer Force, and have qualified, are eligible to receive the Decoration, and should submit their applications supported by a record of service to the Commanding Officer of the corps in which they formerly served.

HONORARY COLONELS of corps who have qualifying service are also eligible for the Decoration.

THE names of officers upon whom the Decoration is conferred will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and a register thereof kept in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

APPLICATIONS for the Decoration will be made in writing by the Commanding Officer of each corps, supported by a statement of the applicant's service in a prescribed form.

THE letters V. D. will be inserted in the Army List before the names of officers in possession of the Decoration. It is also provided that any one convicted of any act derogatory to his honour as an officer and gentleman will have his name erased forthwith from the register of officers thus honoured.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Lieutenant W. Kirkpatrick, 1st Punjab Infantry; Captain H. Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, 26th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant C. B. Winter, 25th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant R. F. Pearson, East Kent Regiment; Captain F. D. J. Annesley, East Kent Regiment, for 12 months: D. J. Annesley, East Kent Regiment, for 12 months: Captain and Quartermaster J. W. Dwane, King's Royal Rifles, for 6 months; Captain K. M. P. Grant, East Surrey Regiment, for 165 days; Captain W. E. A. Blakeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant A. O. Cockayn-Clust, Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 3 months.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave to the dates noted:—Lieutenant J. A. McLean, 5th Lancers, to 9th February: Lieutenant N. Stewart, 18th Hussars, to 6th November, Major R. Harris, East Surrey, to 8th February; Major W. C. James, 16th Lancers, to 13th November.

COLONEL FITZROY HART, C.B., Commanding the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, embarked on Friday in the mail steamer Carthage, on sixty days' leave of absence, to England.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Lieutenant H. A. R. Gordon, Corps of Guides, to be Assistant Recruiting Officer, Peshawar, vice Stevens. 14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. C. Neville, to be Commandant, vice Eardley-Wilmot, vacated; Major P. R. Bairnsfather to be 2nd-in-Command; Major L. S. Peyton and Captain Younghusband move up in grade succession; Captain F. O. Armstrong to be Squadron Commander. 1-1th Gurkhas.—Major R Fulton Captain C. H. Powell and G. S. Ommanney, all of the 2nd Battalion, to be Commandant, Officiating 2nd-in Command and Wing Commander respectively. 2-1st, Gurkas—Captain E. W. F. Martin from 1st Battalion to be 2nd-in Command. 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant G. M. Wylie from 1st Battalion to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1-3rd Gurkkas.—Lieutenant A. C. Hickley to be Quartermaster.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present:—Captain Walshe, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

EXTRA PAYMENT TO CONTRACTORS OWING TO FALL IN EXCHANGE.

The Committee further considered memorandum, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,463-7-10 over the sanctioned amount for engines and pumps for the Love Grove Pumping Station, due to fall in exchange. The amount to be met out of the unappropriated balance of Rs. 12,739 of the 23¼ lakhs Loan for drainage and other works and also report of the Commissioner, on the exchange effected at 1s. 1 5-16d. for payment of £2,396 and £564 payable, respectively, to Messrs. James Simpson and Company and Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster, in connection with their contracts for the supply of machinery for the Love Grove Pumping Station, and the supply of vent shafts, &c., for the Colaba Sewerage Works. Also report on the exchange effected at 1s. 1 5-16d. for payment of £1,551, payable to Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster.

It was resolved that the balance payable to Messrs. Sampson and Co. be not paid until the machinery supplied them was taken over and the claims against them made by the Municipality were adjusted, and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the additional cost, taken delivery of by the Municipality and the accounts with the contractor had been adjusted.

SUPPLY OF STONEWARE PIPES FOR THE PAREL DRAINAGE.

The Committee considered letter from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, for the supply of stoneware pipes, junctions, &c., required for the Parel Drainage district, at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 19,857. The necessary sanction was given.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF SUPPLY OF WATER BY METER.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with the notice of motion given by him, moved that in the opinion of the Standing Committee, the existing system of charging for water should be continued as the introduction of an exclusive meter system would be productive of hardship. In support of his motion Dr. Viegas said that the system recommended by the Water Engineer and supported by the Commissioner was objectionable for several reasons. They had spent about three crores of rupees for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Bombay with pure water as also for the purpose of raising revenue by giving water through meter to the trade. The decrease in the mortality at the present time was due to the pure water-supply. Poor people would be compelled to give up the pure water supply and resort to tank and well water, which was unhealthy and attended with serious results, if the scheme of water-supply by meter was introduced. The proposed scheme treated the rich and the poor equally and the latter consequently would have to suffer great hardship. This system if introduced would lead to uncleanliness and unhealthiness, and consequently the primary object of introducing the pure water-supply would be defeated. It would also involve an expenditure of Rs. 45,000 for the purchase and repairs of meters, which were not the proper tests for the consumption of water. The scheme was premature and ought to be dispelled at once.

The Chairman enquired under what section of the Act Dr. Viegas proposed the motion.

Dr. Viegas contended that as letters from the Commissioner and other officers were submitted to the Committee, and were placed on the agenda paper for consideration, the Committee had every right to express their opinion on the subject.

Mr. Rebsch said that the scheme was proposed to be introduced more for the purpose of preventing waste of water than from the point of view of finance. The Committee should not express their opinion until the two committees appointed to report on the water-supply of the city had submitted their report.

Mr. K. M. Shroff pointed out that the matter should go to the committee through the Corporation and to the latter body through the proper channel—the Standing Committee.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, who seconded the motion, was not satisfied that the allegation about the waste of water had been well-founded. There were many complaints about the want of water.

Mr. Rebsch observed that it was owing to the waste of large quantities of water that they did not get a sufficient supply.

Mr. K. M. Shroff submitted that in the first place the scheme was impracticable inasmuch as the Water Engineer had not explained to them how to recover the rates in case the system had been adopted, and what was the means to correctly ascertain the quantity of water used by different tenants in a single building. In one chawl there were seventy or eighty rooms occupied by as many tenants, and it was necessary to ascertain the total consumption by occupiers of each room, but the Water Engineer had failed to explain how that could be done. If some tenants were careless in the use of water, there would be constant quarrels between them and the landlords if the scheme was introduced. The scheme had not been introduced in a civilised city like London, though it had been introduced in certain towns in America. The system which carried its own conviction was premature, and would work very unsatisfactorily if adopted.

Dr. Cowasji agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Shroff, and proceeded to remark that people were not to blame for the waste of water, which was due to sheer ignorance. The Municipality itself was wasting a large quantity of water, and moreover the public opinion was strongly against the adoption of the proposed scheme, which was impracticable in Bombay at the present time.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that with reference to the recommendation contained in the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, dated 2nd August, 1894, regarding the supply of water through meter, the Standing Committee are of opinion that it would be premature to adopt the system of water-supply for which the people of Bombay were not yet prepared, and which was calculated to operate very harshly. He said that the object underlying the scheme was more to increase revenue than to prevent waste of water. Since the letter of the Water Engineer, the Water Committee had received information that the waste was due more to the leakage of the main and the pipes and to bad fittings. He submitted that the various conditions of life in India required larger quantity of water than that required in cold countries. Speaking for himself, he said that he bathed three times a day—(laughter)—and the habits of the natives entailed a larger consumption of water than in America, Berlin, and Vienna, which were mentioned in the report.

The Chairman: Then we must have a meter applied to Mr. Javerilal's house at once. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent remarked that meters were placed in the police office, but he could not say if the people who examined them were drunk, because in one month they gave an average of nine thousand gallons of water and another month only nine hundred. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said that his father was the chairman of the board of directors of a local water-works company at home, and he invited members to dinner and to discuss a certain scheme. His father set meters to work and went upstairs with the company and when they returned in less than an hour, they found that about two million gallons of water had passed through them. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the proposal, said that practically it was the same as Dr. Viegas' motion, but differently worded. The wording of Mr. Javerilal's proposition was more elegant and clear. The system, if adopted, would not suit the modes of living of the natives. They lived in a sphere which was quite distinct from that in which the Europeans lived. The system was not only premature but impracticable on sanitary as well as social grounds.

Captain Walshe also remarked that the system was impracticable.

Mr. Rebsch, while agreeing with the remark that the system was premature, submitted that it was not advisable for the Committee to pass any opinion before they had the opportunity of reading the report of the Water-Supply Committees. He disagreed with the view expressed by other speakers that the people would have to resort to tanks and wells if the system of supplying water by meter was introduced.

Mr. Javerilal's motion was then put to vote and carried.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

COLONEL GEORGE BROOKE-MEARES died, on August 21, from cancer in the throat. He was born in 1840, and served with the 7th Fusiliers in the Indian North-West frontier war of 1863. Colonel Meares was appointed Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall, Hounslow, in 1893.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury:—

COUNTERFEIT TWO-ANNA COINS.

Abdullakhan Sirdarkhan, a young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 6th ultimo, attempted to pass a counterfeit two-anna piece, and with being in possession of other similar counterfeit coins and materials for making the same. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan defended the prisoner.

Further evidence was adduced for the prosecution to prove that the accused was arrested in Bombay, and that a number of counterfeit coins was found among his belongings. An inspector of the Bijapur police deposed to having searched the prisoner's lodgings at that place and to finding therein moulds, metals, and chemicals for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

The accused, in answer to the court, said that the articles found in his house at Bijapur were used for cooking purposes, while the chemicals were used for medicine.

Mr. Macleod, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, remarked that it was sufficient to establish the guilt of the prisoner. There could be no doubt that he did tender a false two-anna piece to a Persian shop-keeper, at Falkland Road, and that after his arrest a number of similar coins was found at his residence. The learned counsel said there could be no doubt that the coins so found were the property of the accused, and that, on the evidence of the Bijapur police officer, the accused was the person who had manufactured the false coins.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that, on the arrival of the accused at the Byculla Railway Station, his baggage was searched, and as none of the counterfeit coins were then found, the case for the prosecution must be taken to have broken down at a very material point. The jury would remember that the accused held a good position in his part of the country, that he was a teacher of Persian, in some school, and that he was also engaged to give private lessons. It would be absurd to suppose that he came down to Bombay to pass the false two-anna piece which he was charged with passing to the shop-keeper, for no other coins were found in his actual possession.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, observed that the accused had admitted, that he tendered the counterfeit coin to the shop-keeper; and it was for the jury to decide whether, at the time of tendering the coin, he knew it was a false coin. It had been proved that he had other similar coins at his lodgings in Bombay; and unless the jury considered that the police, in pursuance of a diabolical plot, had placed the coins there, they must hold that the accused had been shown to be in possession of coins similar to that which he had attempted to pass off to the shop-keeper.

At the stage of his lordship's address, the prisoner had a fainting fit and fell down heavily on the timber floor of the dock. He was held by policemen, and water being given him, he soon recovered consciousness.

His lordship, resuming his address, said he discredited the statement that the prisoner's bag had been opened at the railway station. The jury were reminded of the fact of the implements and moulds that were found in the [redacted]used's house in Bijapur. Even if the jury did n[redacted] anything suspicious in the finding of that pr[redacted]yet the fact remained that a bundle of coins [redacted]d near the prisoner's lodgings in Bombay, wh[redacted] the supposition that it had been conceale[redacted] the prisoner's nephew on the prisoner bei[redacted]ined by the ship-keeper. The nephew was [redacted] told to keep outside the shop, and in a cer[redacted]tuality to run off to the lodgings and hide th[redacted]

The jur[redacted] a short consultation, returned a unanimou[redacted] of guilty on all the three charges.

His lord[redacted] passing sentence, told the prisoner he had [redacted]ery rightly convicted of all the three of[redacted] with which he was charged. His lordship [redacted] seriously considered the question of the [redacted]e he should pass upon the prisoner. The [redacted]m punishment laid down for two of the [redacted] was ten years each, and for the third [redacted] years. His Lordship had also considered the [redacted] the prisoner, that he had occupied an appar[redacted]ood position, and that any term of imprisonment [redacted]d be a serious thing for him. His lordship als[redacted]e in mind the circumstance that prisoner was a r[redacted]n the art of coining, as nothing more clums[redacted] the coins before the court could be imagi[redacted], and also that he had confined himself to the making of two-anna pieces. Probably, it might have been the prisoner's intention, if he found himself successful with those coins to have coined four and eight-anna pieces; but without taking that matter into consideration, his lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A DARING HOUSE-BREAKER.

Gandasingh Narayensingh, a well-knit Punjabi, was charged with house-breaking by night and theft of two boxes, the property of one Mahadoo Dhotoo. About 1 a.m., on the 13th March last, Inspector Hurst, on receiving information, went to the complainant's shop, at Parel, and arrested the accused and another man, who had removed two boxes from the shop to a lane near the Parel Gas Works. The other man had been sentenced by the magistrate to a year's rigorous imprisonment, while the prisoner, who admitted previous convictions, was sent for trial at the Sessions. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the prisoner, who was an old offender, was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

A HINDU BIGAMY CASE.

Rye, a Hindu woman, was charged with having committed bigamy, by marrying Luxmon Essoo, the second accused, who was charged with abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. M. M. Murzban appeared for the first, and Mr. Kothare for the second prisoner.

Mr. Manker, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case, from which it appeared that the female prisoner was married to a man, named Hurry Mahadoo, ten years ago, at Poona, and afterwards lived with him for some time at Lanowli. A few months ago, she was stated to have left her first husband, and gone back to her parents at Poona. Hurry Mahadoo then lost trace of her till he heard she had come to Bombay, where he found her living with the second accused.

The first prisoner, in answer to the court at the close of the case for the prosecution, said her husband did not maintain her, that she waited for nine years, and as he did not support her, she performed the "mottar" ceremony.

The second pris[redacted]d that the members of the panch of his ca[redacted] called and examined. They gave him a[redacted] the first accused.

Mr. Murzban [redacted]here was not sufficient evidence to pr[redacted]with Hurry Mahadoo, and that ther[redacted]o case to go before the jury. The [redacted]ferred to a ruling of the Calcutta fu[redacted]idence of neither the wife nor [redacted]t to prove marriage, and tha[redacted]ust be stronger still to prove an allegation of marriage.

His lordship ruled that there was evidence to go before the jury.

Mr. Murzban then addressed the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, submitting that no marriage had been proved by the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Kothare similarly addressed the jury, saying that the prosecution had failed entirely to prove their case; and that, therefore, he would call no witnesses for the defence, which he at first intended to do.

Mr. Manker then summed up the evidence for the prosecution, submitting that it was sufficient to establish the charges.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it would be no excuse for the prisoner to say that the panch of the caste had given them permission to re-marry, because the panch had no legal authority to do so. The sole question for the jury was whether the first prisoner performed the "mottar" ceremony with the second prisoner.

The jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty, but strongly recommended them to mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he agreed with the verdict of the jury. It was very likely that the prisoners in doing what they did were influenced by the opinion of the panch of their caste that they might marry by "mottar" ceremony, and his lordship would therefore give effect to the recommendation of the jury. The first prisoner was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

There being no other case for trial, the fourth Criminal Sessions were dissolved.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	83	70	67	57	63	54	59	23
Wednesday, Sept. 12th	0	32	0	50	0	43	0	43
Total	84	02	68	07	68	97	59	66
Total fall to Sept. 12th, 1893	76	59	65	71	63	47	60	15
Total fall to Sept. 12th, 1892	111	65	90	74	88	91	86	83

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 7th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	43	53	Nasik	21	31
Raver	24	65	Deolali	24	36
Nimbora	22	35	Ghoti	99	0
Bhadli	19	31	Nargaon	16	9
Jalgaon	20	44	Warangaon	19	60
Sirsoli	25	97	Hotgi	12	81
Bhasawad	22	12	Mohol	11	6
Maheji	15	1	Madha	11	71
Pachora	15	7	Barsi Road	11	45
Kajgaon	12	26	Kem	11	50
Naydongri	14	25	Jeur	12	63
Chalisgaon	12	95	Pomalwari	11	55
Nandgaon	11	25	Diksal	7	79
Manmar	15	11	Lonauli	193	76
Lasalgaon	9	88	Dhond	5	82
Khervadi	16	13	Talegaon	40	82

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The tempera[redacted]ures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·780	Calm	1	89·1	77·4	85	0·85	28·41	+4·70
Agra	29·803	NW	3	91·5	76·2	91	0·04	29·48	+5·44
Cawnpore	29·801	Calm	2	93·8	79·6	76	..	40·38	...
Allahabad	29·763	ENE	3	95·1	76·9	72	..	45·55	+12·93
Jhansi	29·816	SW	2	92·1	75·7	91	0·50	44·17	+10·83
Jacobabad	29·766	Calm	3	106·4	80·1	58	...	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·854	WSW	14	89·0	76·3	83	...	18·63	+12·67
Jeypore	29·831	Calm	2	96·1	74·3	39	0·37	26·47	+1·95
Ajmere	29·827	NW	4	90·9	74·6	82	...	23·34	+4·49
Deesa	29·865	WNW	7	92·8	77·0	78	...	21·52	−1·74
Ahmedabad	29·891	NW	1	91·2	73·6	95	1·01	46·21	...
Bhuj	29·869	WNW	12	92·5	76·9	74	...	27·44	+14·82
Rajkot	29·895	W	8	88·4	71·8	80	0·70	46·32	+21·34
Veraval	29·896	W	5	85·1	77·3	87	...	24·81	...
Somnauth	29·890	WSW	14	84·7	77·1	95	0·57	23·45	−·18
Indore	29·828	N	4	87·5	72·6	97	0·90	30·33	−6·98
Saugor	29·829	Calm	3	89·3	71·6	88	0·46	59·84	+19·97
Jubbulpore	29·804	NW	1	88·9	73·6	85	0·87	45·91	−4·84
Hoshangabad	29·814	NE	1	88·3	74·7	87	0·22	45·42	−1·09
Khandwa	29·806	NW	4	86·2	75·8	96

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

A MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE, knowing Gujerati, Urdu, Persian, and Arabic, wishes to give TUTION. Apply to AHMAD EBRAHIM PATEL, Mandvie Post Office.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3-2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirzi (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

A SWISS COOK open to ENGAGEMENT in Hotel or Club. Well up in Cookery and Pastry Up-country service no objection. State Salary and full particulars to "F. F.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an Experienced NATIVE WEAVING MASTER, thoroughly acquainted with Sizing, and all the work and discipline of a Weaving Shed. Will be required, for the present, to take charge of 150 Looms, and later on, if found competent, 600 Looms with increased salary. Apply, stating terms, and with copies of testimonials, to GREAVES, COTTON &Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

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W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL." A Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

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In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

THE London Stock Exchange and markets re-opened yesterday after the holidays, and Consols and Indian Sterling loan were unchanged at 102 3-8 and 110⅛, respectively. The price of Four per cent. Rupee Securities was 1/16 per cent. higher, at £58⅜. Bar Silver declined in value 3/16d. per oz. to 29 11/16d, but in New York the price of the metal remained at 64 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 104; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at Fcs. 25·19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearest and most distant positions, and 3-64d. in the intermediate ones, the extreme quotations being 3 47-64d. both for September and January-February deliveries.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 6¼ cents per lb.; but October Futures were 3 points lower, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	12,000	13,100
Three days' do.	40,000	26,000	43,500
Since 1st September	78,000	57,000	98,700

The tone of our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing again; but the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, consisting of 1,000 Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 190½; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 168; Omrawattee, at Rs. 169; Damergaum, at Rs. 174; and Western, at Rs. 161, per candy.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but prices for all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and on the basis of last quotations, except in the case of *Linseed*, which has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	161 bales.
Wheat	715 cwt.
Linseed	670 ,,
Rapeseed	1,006 ,,
Groundnuts	957 ,,
Castorseed	546 ,,
Rice	1,346 ,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet. For September-October shipment the only fresh business done has been in small lots at former rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1⅝ Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat [illegible] well on in the day, Telegraphic having been gi[illegible] the interval, at the latter rate also. For three [illegible]' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1⅛d[illegible] 1s. 1 25-32d. to the end of the year; and 1s[illegible]d. for 1895; at which rates business was rep[illegible]out towards the close, on the receipt of easier [illegible]n Calcutta, quotations here receded partially [illegible]losing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 21-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 23-32d. to ⅞	,,
France do.	1-44⅛ to ¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak a[illegible]-day; but rates closed this evening on abou[illegible] same level as yesterday's final quotations, say [illegible]7-16 for Fours, and 103 3-16 for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and the o[illegible]her changes we have to report in Cotton Mi[illegible]p are an advance of Rs. 25 in Soonderdas; and [illegible]decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. [illegible]ch in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit. Volk[illegible]ress shares are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Ice [illegible]d-vanced Rs. 3. Bank of Madras shares are Rs. 10 higher; Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1277½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. (See Rule 123, Section 3. Telegraph Guide.)
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	3	5) p.m.	26	43
Teheran	12	1	8 p.m.	0	24
Suez	12	3	..	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	19	..	1
,, Karachi	...	11	...	1
,, Madras	...	18	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLA[illegible]WAY.

Approximate Return of [illegible] ended 1st September, 1894, on 45 Miles

	Ccaching Traffic Receipt[illegible]			Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	690	370	30	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	13	8	1	22
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	4,500	2,565	195	7,260
Total for 9 weeks...	5,100	2,935	225	8,260
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	821	175	8	1,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	7	.....	40
Total to corresponding date do.	4,158	1,762	84	6,004
Decrease for the week			Rs.	4
Increase to date			,,	2,256

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	108	2	185
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,84,089	18,78,797	37,693	29,00,579
Total for 9 weeks ..	11,09,089	20,58,797	41,693	32,09,579
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,44,378	1,66,757	4,382	3,15,117
Per mile of Ry do.	86	100	3	189
Total to corresponding date do.	11,46,233	15,68,451	56,619	27,03,346
Decrease for the week			Rs.	7,117
Increase to date			,,	5,06,233

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MANDALAY.

BIRTH.

PEARS—September 8, at Mandalay, the wife of "Arthur Pears," of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NORCOTT—September 2, at Murree, the wife of Major Norcott, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
MAHON—September 9, at Polli Betta, S Coorg, the wife of E L Mahon, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—September 3, the wife of the Revd Norman H Russell, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Mhow, of a son.
SONNENSCHEIN—September 5, at Barrakar Iron works, the wife of Adolf Sonnenschein, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMSON—CROSIER—August 15, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Revd A E Brown-Constable, Walter James Franklin, eldest son of the late James Franklin Williamson, Esq, of the Bengal P W D, to Maria (Queenie), second daughter of Lancelot Crosier, Esq, E I R.

DEATH.

RIGG—September 4, at Bareilly, from malarial fever caught at Hurdwar, Alexandra Rigg, aged 51 years, 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

SPECIAL interest attaches in this country to the eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, now being held at Buda Pesth, inasmuch as it is the first Congress at which a special Tropical Section has been organised. The new department might well be termed the Indian section, for, as the list of subjects now being discussed proves, this peninsula occupies almost exclusive attention. Not only so, at the Congress in London last year the addition of the section was agreed to entirely on the ground of the interest shown by India in the annual Congress, and in response to the earnest recommendation of an Indian Committee. The signatures appended to the memorial of this Committee give silent but forceful testimony to the catholicity of the Gospel of Sanitation. There are not many other questions of Indian concern respecting which a memorial would have appended to it the names of Sir George Birdwood and Sir William Wedderburn, of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Surgeon-General W. Geyer-Hunter. The choice of President of the first meeting of the section has fallen upon Surgeon-Major Duka, and his inaugural address, delivered last week, as reported in these columns the other day, will confirm the opinion that the selection was a wise one. His opening remarks are suggestive of King Solomon's assertion that there is nothing new under the sun. The formation of a tropical section on hygienic matters, so far from presenting any novel features, is regarded by Surgeon-Major Duka as merely bridging an interval of twenty-two centuries. The most ancient records engraved on pillars of stone dealing with public health are to be found in Hindustan. An edict issued three centuries before the Christian era by the Buddhist king Pryadassi, is still with us. It does not exactly go so far towards the democratic spirit of the nineteenth century as to declare that the health of the people is the supreme law, but it does say that due care should be taken of the health of the subjects of the Maharajah. Therefore, in endeavouring to overcome what the President of the section describes as the inherent obstacles ever present in the path of sanitary reform in India, the British Government comes not to destroy the old but to fulfil. Surgeon-Major Duka bore personal testimony to the wonderful progress made during the last half century in carrying into practical effect the enlightened edict of the great Buddhist king. Desiring to draw a vivid contrast between the Indian sanitation of the present time and the condition of affairs in pre-Mutiny days, the President even went so far as to declare that none of the means which now exist were then available for grappling with those two terrible scourges of the East—periodic famines and epidemic diseases.

The telegrams received from Vienna concerning the Congress, as also the full text we have given of two of the most important papers read thereat, afford ample evidence that the discussions have not been of that merely sentimental description which Mr. Wacha is just now condemning. The papers have dealt with questions of practical moment and have been followed by equally practical resolutions. Sir William Moore's written contribution on "Tropical Dietetics," no doubt had something to do with the unanimity with which, at a subsequent sitting, the speakers condemned the anti-opium crusade as an unjust attempt at interference with the habits and customs of the people of India. Speaking from personal experience of malarial districts, Dr. W. Caley showed the value of opium as a prophylactic. Mr. Baldwin Latham has carried out such useful sanitary work in Karachi and other places in this Presidency, that there is ever reason to suppose that the paper read on his behalf on "Sewerage Systems in India" contained a great deal of valuable information on a subject concerning which a great deal of misconception prevails in the West. The Congress did not shirk the plain duty of discussing the painful subject of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act in India. The conclusion arrived at was the only one that any congress largely composed of medical men, for the discussion of health questions, could conscientiously record, in view of the evil effect the repeal of the Acts has had in augmenting to an alarming extent the average percentage of invalided soldiers. A speedy revision of the question was asked for, and it is to be hoped that this expression of opinion will not be without effect in modifying the measure which Sir Andrew Scoble has been reluctantly called upon to lay before the Supreme Legislative Council. Dr. Herbert, of Poona, and Dr. Gordon, a London physician, have both contributed papers on "Cholera in India." Dr. Herbert seems to have borne out a very prevalent opinion—to which mortality returns give support—that the monsoon rains have a great deal to do with cholera epidemics. Dr. Ernest Hart, who intends visiting India shortly, has once more pointed the moral to the experience drawn from the ravages of cholera in 1892 in Europe and America, namely, that the health of the people of India is a matter of world-wide concern. As if to give emphasis to this opinion, Asiatic cholera has, in the last few days, broken out in an epidemic form almost at the doors of the Congress. The disease has been raging in forty districts of Galicia, and many deaths have occurred. Dr. Hart again drew attention to the effect of the annual gathering of pilgrims at Mecca on the spread of cholera, and rightly described the cleansing of the sacred city and surrounding districts as a matter requiring earnest consideration.

Perhaps, none of the papers read at the Congress will attract more attention here than that on "Village Sanitation in India" by Miss Florence Nightingale. The heroine of the Crimea, whose life has been spent in the noble task of seeking to ameliorate all forms of physical and moral distress, has carefully studied the subject of rural sanitation in India for many years. Consequently her remarks on this all-important question were something more than a mere mass of generalities. She gave a cordial acknowledgment of the help she has received in this philanthropic task from native gentlemen, and from such societies as the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. Miss Nightingale expressed regret that in many parts of India the village patel system, which at least provided for some sanitary work, has fallen into decay, and little has been done to find any modern substitute. The great needs of the rural population—needs which they themselves utterly fail to appreciate—are a diminution of over-crowding, the carrying away of sewage, and a better water-supply. Miss Nightingale is fully aware of the conservatism of the rural population and the obstinacy with which they wash and bathe, and water their cattle in the wells from which the water for drinking and culinary purpose is procured. But she believes that more is to be done by personal influence to counteract these evil tendencies than by repressive legislation. "The Government in India is very powerful," says Miss Nightingale, "and great things may be accomplished by official authority; but in such delicate matters affecting the homes and customs of a very conservative people, almost more may be done by personal influence exercised with kindly sympathy and respect for the prejudices of others." In this opinion the administrator agrees with the philanthropist. Lord Harris gave expression to views identical with these at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. His Excellency, in replying to an honourable member who suggested a more general use of the compulsory powers of the Village Sanitation Act, said the better course would be to gradually coax the villagers to keep their water-supply pure and to voluntarily attend to sanitary matters. How is this coaxing to be done? Miss Nightingale supplies the answer by appealing to her educated Indian friends "to instruct their poorer brethren in these vital truths." She suggests that health missioners should be sent amongst the people "well versed in the principles of sanitation and at the same time sympathetic and conciliatory." Lectures and practical demonstrations should be given, to be followed up by personal investigation on the part of the lecturer of the sanitary conditions of the village, and explanations of the best way of improving it. "The Hindu religion," says this distinguished lady, "enjoins so much purity and cleanliness that the influence of religious teachers and of the caste panchayats might be usefully appealed to." This gentle method of propagating the Gospel of Sanitation was so favoured by the Congress that a resolution was passed approving of Miss Nightingale's scheme, and describing it as containing the best means of educating the Indian people in the primary rules of health, and of enlisting their co-operation in sanitary reform.

THE arrival of the annual report of the Army Temperance Association serves to teach us how time flies. It only seems the other day that we commented on the record for 1892-93, yet it was a year ago, and now the report for 1893-94 has been received. Time has sped quickly, but the moving spirits of the Army Temperance Association have kept pace with it. They report marvellous progress—progress which is altogether out of proportion to that of previous years. The increase is as satisfactory as it was unexpected. Naturally, the increase is investigated in the report, and it is declared that, undoubtedly, the greatest factor has been the increased effort which has been made among the young soldiers coming out from home to prevail upon them to sign the pledge at once. Other factors have been the better barrack accommodation, which is constantly being secured, increasing the comforts of Temperance rooms. The advantages of temperance and its acknowledged beneficial effect upon health and conduct have influenced many to join the ranks. Sir George White, the new Commander-in-Chief, is scarcely less enthusiastic in his support of the movement than was his predecessor, Lord Roberts, and, as a consequence, officers of all grades are taking a more active interest in the work of the association, and much is owed to the patronage of Commanding Officers and the enthusiasm of officers in charge of the regimental branches, who, though in many instances not total abstainers, could not be more zealous in advancing the interests of the association than they are. The number of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers among temperance men is increasing, and their membership in the society gains for it the greater confidence of the authorities and the rank-and-file alike. It is also noticeable that the Branch Officers display greater zeal and take a more intelligent interest in the performance of their duties, and last, but not least, it is indisputable that men are awakening to the fact that in view of their return into civil life at the close of their military career, they cannot do a wiser thing than cultivate habits which favour their success and will not militate against it. Since last report an organisation of a similar character has been formed at home. It has now thirteen branches with fourteen hundred and fifty members. The Indian muster roll contains 22,369 names—equal to a third of the whole of the British troops serving in India. The first on the list, the 70th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has not less than 62·2 of its strength on the books of the association; the 16th Lancers comes last with 33 per cent. The health of the members of the association is shown to be better than that of non-abstainers while their conduct is infinitely better. Whereas in 1,419 non-abstainers were tried by district courts-martial; and 1,115 by regimental courts-martial; of abstainers there were but 34 and 39, respectively. From a table given in the report, it appears that during the year there were 2,615 trials by courts-martial held on British soldiers in India. Of these 2,542 were held on non-abstainers and 73 on abstainers, members of the association. Estimating the number of abstainers in the army at 22,369, and the non-abstainers at 48,000, it will be seen that the trials among abstainers were at the rate of 3·26 per thousand, whilst the trials upon non-abstainers were at the rate of 52·95 per thousand.

SOME further sketches of Burmese character are drawn by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in his review of the reports on Criminal Justice to hand this week. The passive indolence of the old Burman is dying out, and the young Burman, though retaining all the attributes of the sluggard, which his father possesses, is becoming more dangerous when goaded into life. Young Burma, too, shows an appreciation of the superiority of English-made weapons over indigenous articles. Whereas he was occasionally wont to use the Burmese dagger as *un dernier ressort* in a quarrel he now employs the clasp-knife, and this far more frequently than was formerly the case. The use of daggers and knives in quarrels is becoming common, so much so, indeed, that the Chief Commissioner has been urged to prohibit the importation of the large clasp-knives, which are manufa[illegible] and brought to this country, an[illegible] to be extensively carried as we[illegible] The Chief Commissioner, however[illegible] of o[illegible] that it would be impossible to prohibit [illegible] import or carrying of these knives without unwarrantable interference with many who use them for perfectly legitimate purposes, and it does not appear to him that a clasp-knife is a more lethal weapon, or one which could be more conveniently concealed about a man's person, than a dagger manufactured in Burma. Some endeavour, he admits, must however be made to arrest the increase in cases of wounding and stabbing, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie asks the Judicial Commissioner by an analysis of the decennial statistics to ascertain in which districts the increase is most striking. Enquiries are then to be made into its causes, and measures for its prevention considered. From the same review we also learn something of the peculiarities of Burmese magistrates. The police are blamed for inertness on account of the small percentage of convictions and accused of either getting hold of the wrong men or neglecting to work up cases against the right. But the magistrates are held to be more directly responsible. Had they done their duty, says Sir Alexander Mackenzie, some of the cases dismissed at the Sessions would never have reached the court at all. It is difficult, he writes, to exaggerate the injustice done to some of the accused, the unnecessary inconvenience caused to many of the witnesses, the waste of highly-paid officials' time, the extra work entailed upon the additional Sessions Judge and his consequent inability to relieve the overburdened Commissioners of some of their criminal appeals, and the injury caused in all directions to the administration of justice, which are produced by the laziness and the desire to shirk responsibility of magistrates who wrongly commit cases to the Court of Sessions. The Chief Commissioner desires it to be understood that officers who neglect their duty in this direction will be considered unfit for promotion, and requests that the Commissioners of the Pegu and Irrawady Divisions will go through the Sessions cases of the Pegu, Tharawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Thongwa, and Myaungmyo districts, and report to him the names of the officers who committed cases in a slovenly manner, the percentage of convictions in the case of each such officer, and any extenuating circumstances which may partially excuse him, such as press of work in other directions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, perhaps, not prove a very popular Chief Commissioner, but he is at least striving to make his mark in the administration of the province.

WHATEVER may be the constitution of the Western India Turf Club or the qualification of its members for their posts, there can be no doubt that they mean well, and it will not be their fault if they do not succeed. An evidence of their energy and desire to do well is to be found in the issue of the first number of their Racing Calendar, a remarkably carefully compiled and exhaustive volume. A contemporary, we noticed yesterday, sought to belittle the Club by referring to its members alternatively as comparative boys and youngsters. Whether it is the youngsters' idea or not to produce the Racing Calendar we are unaware; probably it is, and the introduction of new blood may be expected to instil fresh life into it. There is only one fault to be found with the volume, which is uniform in size with that of the Calcutta Turf Club, weich is that it does not contain the names of the members of the club that people can see for themselves who are the "youngsters" and who the senior members whom the former are said to have bearded.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Abdullakhan Sirdarkhan, a young Mahomedan, said to be a Persian teacher at Bijapur, was convicted of having, on the 6th August last, attempted to pass a counterfeit two-anna coin and of being in possession of other similar counterfeit coins and materials for manuf

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger run to-day :—

Lord Alington's b f Throstle, (M. Cannon)... 1
Lord Rosebery's b c Ladas (T. Loates)... ... 2
Baron de Hirsch's b c Matchbox (Watts) ... 3
Duke of Portland's b f Amiable 4
Mr. Manton's ch f None-the-Wiser... ... 5
Lord Bradford's br c Hornbeam... ... 6
Lord Alington's b c Legal Tender... ... 7
Duke of Portland's br c Galston... ... 8

The following is the betting :- 11 to 10 on Ladas, 2 to 1 against Matchbox, 10 to 1 against Amiable and 50 to 5 against Throstle.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

TIENTSIN, SEPT. 11.

News has reached here that Corea, under pressure, has concluded a defensive alliance with Japan against China.

THE MIKADO AND HIS MINISTERS.

TOKIO, SEPT. 11.

The Mikado and his Ministers are going to the head-quarters at Hiroshima.

THE BRITISH COURT IN MOURNING.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The British Court has gone into mourning for ten days owing to the death of the Comte de Paris.

THE HOLY SEE AND ITALY.

INDICATIONS OF A RAPPROCHEMENT.

ROME, SEPT. 11.

There are several indications of a *rapprochement* between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Italy's desire to approach the Vatican has been particularly noted in Europe, owing to an important speech made by Signor Crispi at Naples, when the Italian Premier urged the necessity which existed at the present time of an union between religion and civil authority to fight against the machinations of Anarchism.

The Vatican considers that the Anarchist question can only be solved by the help of the Roman Church in alliance with the European Powers.

THE FRENCH MISSION TO THE HOVAS.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

Four French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to the Madagascar waters to support M. Le Meyre de Viler's mission.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

MADAGASCAR: THE FRENCH AUSTRALIA OF THE FUTURE.

SEPT. 12.

The French press hail with enthusiasm the prospect of an expedition to Madagascar, which country is anticipated to become the French Australia of the future.

A pacific issue of M. Le Meyre de Viler's mission is not expected.

THE BOMBAY CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The Bombay Code, which has been under revision in the Legislative Department of the Government of India for the past year, will be completed in October, and submitted then to the Government of Bombay.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIVE ARMY PENSIONERS.

The question regarding civil employment for native army pensioners in the whole of British India has been finally agreed upon, and a report since the introduction of the scheme in April, 1893, has been published. The scheme is to be worked entirely by the Adjutant-General's Department, but through the agency of all district recruiting officers instead of as before by the Military Department. The increase of applications for employment is most favourable.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The total conversion in India of the four per cent. Loans, on the 11th September, amounted to seventy lakhs of rupees.

THE RECENT FLOOD IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

The flood in Lucknow is higher than was reached in 1891. It is believed that it beats the record.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

One article in the Convention regarding the Burmo-Chinese frontier says that the Demarcation Commission shall assemble within one year from the date of the signing of the agreement.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

The Government of India will address the local Governments and Administrations again on the leprosy question. Any legislation deemed advisable will not be undertaken until the close of the Calcutta session.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

In connection with the Telegraph Convention between England and China it has been arranged that the Indian Telegraph Department shall provide all materials for the extension of the wire from Bhamo to Yunan.

THE WAZIRISTAN ESCORT.

It is probable that the whole of the reserve brigade, under orders for the Waziristan demarcation, will be concentrated at Dehra Ismail Khan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 12.

H. M. S. Marathon from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

Mail steamer Massilia from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Surat from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅜ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58⅜
Bar Silver	29 11-16

THE POONA STEEPLE-CHASES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The Poona Steeple-Chases were held, to-day, on the Yerrowda chase-course, the sport being distinctly superior to what we have been accustomed to see in Yerrowda for many years. Dr. Bull, honorary secretary, had taken immense trouble about the course, which, helped by the recent rains, was in a first-rate condition. There was one fall during the evening, Willie coming down in the Grand Military Galloway Steeple-chase, but its rider, Captain Firman, escaped without any serious injury.

FIRST RACE.—"A Match for Rs. 1000." 1½ miles.

Capt Wapshare's, g aust gelding Popocatapetal, 12st 7lb, Mr Stewart ... 1
Capt Grantham's, gr a h Cob-Web, 10st 6lb, Capt Firman ... 0

A good race. Won by a head. Time, 3 min. and 40 secs.

Betting : 5 to 2 on Popocatapetal.

SECOND RACE.—"The Bombay Presidency Grand Military Galloway Steeplechase."—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—2 miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase Course.

Mr Paine's, b a p Tip Top, 11st 8lb, Mr Stewart ... 1
Mr Kenna's, g a p Mardeen, 11st 8lb, Mr de Montmorency ... 2
Capt Wells-Cole's g a p Full Moon, 10st 10lb, Major Milton ... 3
Capt Murphy's ch a gal Hamish, 11st 6lb, Owner ... 0
Capt Rose', b a gal Bismillah, 11st 8lb ... 0
Surg-Major Jones b c b p Willie, 10st 6lb, Capt Firman ... 0
Mr Brent's g a p Chaban, 10st 2lb, Mr Benwell ... 0
Col Sheringham's b a p Diamond 10st 11lb, Mr Rettie ... 0

The race was won easily ; a poor third.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Tiptop ; 3 to 1 against Mardeen and Willie ; 6 to 1 against Hamish ; 10 to 1 on Full Moon ; and 20 to 1 on Diamond.

THIRD RACE.—"The Ganeshkhind Chase."—Rs. 199. For all Arabs, Bo. Presidency C. Bs, and Galloways of all classes which have not won Rs. 500 in the aggregate. Distance—2 miles.

Capt Ross and Mr Beatty's c aust m Myra (late Myrtle), 10st 9lb, Mr Beatty ... 1
Mr Rankin's b a h Leicester, 11st, Mr Stewart ... 2
Mr Fellowes' br a gal Richmond, 10st 2lb, Mr Daunt ... 3
Capt Poore's b a h Sultrim, 10st 9lb, Capt Gabb ... 0
Capt Upperton's b a g Punch, 10st 6lb, Owner ... 0

Leicester led nearly all the way, when there was a good race between Myra and Richmond, and resulted in a win for the former by half a length.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Leceister ; 3 to 1 against Myra ; 6 to 1 on Sultrim ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pauna Chase."—Rs. 199. For all maiden horses which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 500. Weights. W. A. C. raised 2½ stone. Distance 2 miles.

Capt Horne's b aus g Do Weel (late Pilsener Beer), 11st 11lb, Owner ... 1
Mr Bapty's g aus g Scamp, 11st 7lb, Major Milton ... 2
Capt Locky's b aus g The Wake, 11st 7lb, Mr de Montmorency ... 3
Capt Wapshare's g aus g Popocatapetal, 11st 7lb, Mr Stewart ... 0
Capt Wells-Cole's b aus g Jubilee II, 11st 11lb, Mr Bond ... 0

A good race. Do Weel won easily by a length.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Do Weel ; 2 to 1 on Scamp and The Wake ; 3 to 5 on Popocatapetal ; and 8 to 1 on Jubilee II.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Kirkee Chase."—Rs. 199. For all Maiden Gallowsys, 13-3 and under. Distance—1¼ mile.

Capt Wells-Cole's g a p Full Moon, 10st 13lb, Major Milton 1
Hon J Beresford's b a gal King Bee, 11st 11lb, Mr Stewart 2
Mr Brent's b a p Billy, 10st 8lb, Mr Benwell ... 3

Full Moon won easily by ten lengths.

Betting : 5 to 2 on King Bee ; 2 to 1 against Full Moon ; and 5 to 1 on Billy.

CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MUSIC lovers spent an enjoyable evening on Tuesday at the concert in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. The programme—a varied and carefully-selected one—was carried out by well and favourably known amateurs. It is not surprising, therefore, that the large hall of the institution was filled to overflowing by an appreciative audience. The chief drawback was the unfavourable acoustic properties of the room, and as a consequence several *pianissimo* passages in the various songs were indistinctly heard except directly in front of the artistes. The concert opened with a part song by the school-children, whose creditable work gave evidence of careful training and painstaking rehearsal. The piano duet (fairy dance and nocturne)—which, like all Mendelssohn's music, is beautiful throughout—was rendered by Mrs. Macbeth and Mrs. Candy, who thoroughly deserved the applause which they received. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin then gave that masterpiece of Charles Salaman's, "I arise from dreams of thee!" in so artistic a manner as to provoke an encore for which he chose a good old Jacobite ballad, "Here's a health to King Charles." The distinct contrast between the two songs was very refreshing. Mrs. Collie, so well known in musical circles as an accomplished violinist, was very unfortunate. No sooner had she begun a Romanza by David than a string broke—the same thing occurred at the next attempt, but she pluckily finished the piece ; however, it was not till later in the evening that we heard her at her best in Mari's Cinquantine, followed by the charming Spanish Dance by Moscouski, which she rendered in faultless style. "She wandered down the mountain side" and "Home sweet home" were next rendered with great eclat by Mrs. Stanley-Smith. The former piece being particularly well suited to Mrs. Smith's voice, was given in that admirable manner which memory of past successes had led us to expect. Professor Muller was down for a recitation, but preferred to give a reading, and chose some well-known passages from Mark Twain. Mrs. Macbeth has a clear full contralto voice, and "The long Avenue" which she sang was well suited to her range and powers. She received a hearty encore, to which she responded with Tosti's "Come with the Merry May, love!" and it is needless to say she did full justice to it. "The song of the Toreador" from Carmen is a favourite with every lover of music, but it is not often that an amateur is to be found who could infuse so much verve and spirit into its productions as Mr. Marshall Reid. He received an unanimous encore, for which he chose an old 17th century ballad, entitled "Here's a health unto his Majesty." The pupils of the school, then wound up the concert with a part song, which was very prettily rendered. Several of the girls' voices give evidence of some range and considerable sweetness, and we should really like to hear a solo from one of them at the next concert. The organisers of the concert are certainly to be congratulated on its evident success. The institution being well worthy of support, it is gratifying to see talented amateurs, giving their time and services to so good a cause. But if the audience came with the laudable object of adding their mite to the funds, at any rate they went away with the self-satisfied air of the man who has received full value for his money.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports were held, yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan behind the Marine Lines, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The entries were quite satisfactory, each event being keenly contested. Owing to the unfavourable state of the ground, it was found impossible to have the jumping competition and the tilting at the ring was substituted in its place. However, hardly had the first two events gone through when a heavy shower of rain came on, and the remaining had to be postponed. The following are the results of the events contested :—

I.—TENT-PEGGING.

Mr. Bulkley	1
Dr. Ferguson	2

II.—TILTING AT THE RING.

Mr. D. F. Tullock	1
Dr. Ferguson	2

PROFESSOR GLAN, of Berlin, has published in the "Meteor-Zeitshrift" some observations onthe duration of sunshine in that city. According to these Berlin enjoys sunshine for one-fifth of every year, the brightest days occur in May and September, the dullest in November. The whole year has, on an average, 111 bright days. Changeable days are 102 5·12, and are at their maximum in July, their minimum in December. Dull, dark days number 146·8 in the year, being most frequent in December.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE newly-constituted Council of Law Reporting for the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports consists of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Norris, the Advocate-General, Babu Hem Chunder Bannerji, and Mr. A. St. John Carruthers. Under the new scheme the staff is to be composed of one editor on Rs. 600 a month and six reporters on Rs. 200 each per month. Mr. Vere Woodman, the present editor, has been asked to continue in office, and Messrs. Hyde, Charlton, Swinhoe, and S. C. Biswas, barristers ; and Babus Sirish Chunder Chowdhry and Satish Chunder Ghose, vakils, have been offered reporterships. The new arrangements come into force in December.

THE abrupt transfer of the Agency of the Howrah Mills by its directors, says the Calcutta paper, has given rise to much comment in commercial circles. Some of the share-holders held a meeting, on Saturday morning, which was attended by the directors, when Mr. Marcus Koch, a prominent share-holder, was asked to join the board, and it was ultimately decided that the books and business of the company should be removed to the offices of the new director, pending the final disposal of the agency by the share-holders at a special meeting, which has been requisitioned.

MR. R. THOMAS, of Messrs. Thomas and Co., of Calcutta, has been appointed a Trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Mr. Thurston, resigned.

THE first part of the funeral service of the late Lady Frances Baillie, aunt of Lord Elgin, was performed in London. There was a large assembly. The Queen was represented by Lady Southampton, the Prince of Wales by Colonel Clarke, the Duke of Coburg by the Hon. Mr. Monson. A beautiful wreath came from the Queen. The chief mourners were Mr. James Baillie, of Dochfour, and other members of the family. The body was removed to Euston to be conveyed for interment at Dochfour. The death at the great age of ninety-two years of Mrs. James Lindsay, plunged into mourning her children, Lord Wantage, Sir Coutts Lindsay, the Dowager Lady Crawford, and her grandchildren, the Marchioness of Granby and Captain Holford.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUTCHINSON, officiating Director of Military Education, leaves Simla on the 16th instant for a tour of inspection to the hill stations, Poona, and Bangalore, returning to Army Headquarters by way of Quetta and Lahore.

THE Imperial Service Cavalry attending the Lahore durbar camp will return to their States immediately on conclusion of the proceedings. A heavy expense would fall upon the States if the cavalry were detained for the Muridki camp.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, C.I.E., D.S.O., who has just retired from the Royal Indian Marine, is an officer whose long services have been fitly acknowledged by the thanks of the Government of India. He entered the Marine so far back as 1865, and held various commands and appointments during the past twenty years of his career. In 1885-6 he served with the expedition to Upper Burma, and the Distinguished Service Order was awarded him in recognition of the manner in which he had performed the responsible duties of Chief Marine Transport Officer. Captain Campbell was specially selected for the post of Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine in 1887, and the Companionship of the Indian Empire was bestowed as a mark of approval of the manner in which he filled this appointment. He also officiated several times for Captain Hext as Director. The Government of India, in conveying their acknowledgments to him, have also expressed their regret at being now deprived of his valuable services.

THE s.s. Lindisfarne, on her way down from the Fart East, this time, carried a heavy consignment of 'rickshaws built in Japan and intended principally for Singapore, to which port two thousand of these vehicles were consigned. The steamer also has fifty or sixty more 'rickshaws on board intended for Bombay.

IT is intended to have a civil camp at Lahore for the convenience of officers wishing to attend the durbar in November.

CATTLE-DISEASE is now disappearing in most districts in Burma though still cultivation is impeded and some Chinese traders have been afraid to send their pack-animals through the Shan States on account of the disease, and so trade has been slack rom this cause. There is now no disease in the Northern States, and it is disappearing from the Southern States.

THE Dehra-Saharanpur road is now practically clear right through, though it is still rough and muddy in places. Porterage is still necessary for a few miles in the Mohand Pass, but it is said that tongas will commence running through in two or three days.

TEMPORARY arrangements have been concluded with Spain pending the conclusion of a definitive Commercial Treaty or the rupture of negotiations. The produce of Spain and her colonial possessions will continue to receive most-favoured-nation treatment in the customs houses of Great Britain and her Colonies. The produce of Great Britain and her Colonies will remain subject to the Second Column of the existing Tariff, there being also granted to them, in addition, the Tariff advantages contained in the existing Treaties with European States, or those which may hereafter come into operation in accordance with the terms of a Bill which is now being laid before the Spanish Congress. With regard to British products imported into the Spanish foreign and colonial possessions, Spain also secures for them the enjoyment of the minimum duties of the Special Tariff, reserving the right to negotiate by special Conventions with those provinces and possessions, the advantages which may result from the conclusion of Conventions with other countries. Any British Colony may retire from the present arrangement at six months' notice.

AN amusing case came up at the Guildhall police-court, when Horatio Bottomley was summoned for threatening from the safety of a hansom cab that he would hire several racing men to thrash a Mr. Houghton, who had sent him some troublesome letters. The case was dismissed. A singular, but serious, charge is being now investigated, the stage manager of the Garrick Theatre is charged with perjury in connection with his divorce some years since, the magistrate making some severe remarks on the laxity of the proceedings which had enabled the prisoner to obtain a divorce unknown to his wife.

A COMMENT by the Emperor on some recent events in the German army will, a Berlin correspondent writes, give great satisfaction in many quarters. It is well known that soldiers of the reserve, when they are called out for their several weeks of active service with the colours, are sometimes insulted or ill-treated by officers or non-commissioned officers. Schoolmasters especially complain of being made the object of ridicule. An officer has lately been guilty of insulting a shoolmaster, and has been sentenced to several months' confinement in a fortress. This sentence had to be submitted to the Emperor for confirmation. His Majesty, in confirming it, made the marginal remark :—"I should never have believed that I had in my army such a rude officer." The latter, of course, sent in his resignation.

THE other day, in Berlin, the removal of securities to the amount of nearly 200 million pounds from the deposit department of the Imperial Bank of Germany to its new building in the Kurstrasse was completed. They were placed, says a correspondent, in boxes made especially for this removal, and conveyed under the most vigilant guard to their new home, a subterranean vault with extensive passages, in which the strong rooms are built in long rows. The whole of the new building is devoted to the deposit department of the bank. There were 80,000 parcels with documents to be removed, and 120 men assisted in the work. The number of deposits amounted to 254,600. Sixty-three firemen and thirty other men were engaged, who were under the supervision of numerous bank officials, the entrances being guarded by policemen.

THE Madeleine in Paris, says a correspondent, is showing signs of decay. Parts of the Corinthian capitals of the western colonnade are crumbling away under the influence of frost and damp, and several large pieces of stone have fallen in the last few days. In order to prevent any danger of accident, the architect has given orders for the removal of all decaying portions of the capitals.

ACCORDING to present prospects, says an Odessa correspondent, the harvest in Southern Russia will not be so abundant as was anticipated, but it will at all events be a fair average crop. So far as the producers are concerned, this result will prove more remunerative to them than if the yield were a larger one. Maize is the only cereal which remains a little behind in the ripening.

THE Grand Duke Constantine Petrovitch of Oldenburg, with the Grand Duchess and their seven children, are making a lengthened stay at the Salt Lagoon near Odessa. The curative effects of this saline lake have of late years attracted an increasing number of visitors from all parts of Russia, and even from Austria and Germany. The bathing establishment at the Kuyalnitzki Liman, as it is called, is a very extensive, complete, and elaborately equipped institution, and has cost the Odessa Municipality about half a million of roubles.

AMONG other "exhibits" mentioned in the programme of the All-Russian Exposition, to be held at Nijni Novgorod, in 1896, is a "Beauty Competition." For this show of fair women no aspirant coming from abroad is eligible. The candidates may be spinsters, wives, or widows.

A PARIS correspondent says that the illness of M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, appears from all accounts to have been severe, and even yet travelling is out of the question, though the latest news is that he is steadily recovering. A correspondent of the "Figaro," who has spent several days at Vernet, made a farewell call on the Premier. He says :—"I found him just getting over one of those attacks which came upon him at the outset every three hours, but which only afflict him now every five hours. M. Dupuy was standing, but in a pitiable state, as pale as plaster, and his face contorted with pain. These fits do not last long—ten minutes at most—but they are very severe." The Premier, the other day, received from the President a telegram—the third—couched in affectionate terms. A number of Deputies and Senators have also written. M. Dupuy is inundated with letters from doctors, and former sufferers from similar complaints, recommending all sorts of specifics. Having given an appointment to the Bishop of Perpignan, M. Dupuy got up to receive him, although dreading a return of his fits. The Premier remarked to a friend that he is fond of the conversation of Bishops, because in France they have in a remarkable degree ideas of statesmanship. They know what they want, and whatever they do they do well, and yet with a gentleness which ought to be a lesson to statesmen in office.

THE British Consul at San Francisco strongly confirms in his report to Lord Kimberley the statement lately made by a resident there as to the opening for fruit-farming in California. "Various Englishmen," he writes, "have come out to this State under a sort of contract with the representatives of agents in London, to work on ranches out here as farm pupils, or anything else they like to call themselves. The principal object of the agents in London, however, appears to be to get the young men's premium. After that is secured their interest ceases. These young men have been cruelly victimised, and by false and dishonourable misrepresentations have found themselves utterly out at elbows, and without a chance or the money to return to their homes, and have to obtain employment washing dishes in a restaurant or any other work of equally disagreeable and unremunerative nature. My advice to intending settlers is when coming out here, to leave their money at home until they have been at least a year in the country, and have worked on a ranch or fruit farm, possibly only getting their board for their services, and have seen for themselves how things are managed, and what profits, if any, are to be made out of the business."

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Aug. 17 :—"At Irkutsk at the present time is a Mr. Kar, a Danish subject, who is arranging for the carrying of a telegraph line from Irkutsk to Pekin. The importance of establishing direct communication between the Russian Government and Pkin can hardly be over-estimated, and it will be interesting to know when this venture will be brought to a successful issue. The Minister of Finance has granted the petition of the Baku Municipality to hold a yearly fair for the purpose of receiving and selling produce from Asiatic countries. It is expected that the granting of this petition will greatly interfere with the yearly fair held at Nijni Novgorod, as many will prefer selling their wares at Baku, instead of taking the long journey up the Volga to the other place. During the month of August (old style) three cruisers will leave the Black Sea with armament and military stores for Vladivostok. Usually these cruisers leave during the spring, and the fact that they are again to make a second journey to the Far East is believed to be on account of the war now raging between China and Japan."

THE production of Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera, "Amy Robsart," for the first time on French soil, at Boulogne, the other night, was, a correspondent says, made the occasion of the formal inauguration of the new and really handsome Casino Theatre. The title role was admirably interpreted by Madame Adini, of the Paris Opera, and MM. Engel and Melchissedec were at their best in the parts of Leicester and Varney, respectively, whilst the orchestra was led by M. Flon with his accustomed skill. Unequivocal success attended their efforts in rendering Mr. de Lara's work, the merits of which were warmly recognised. The second act in particular, uniting as it did, in a large measure, dramatic vigour with musical excellence, won the enthusiastic applause of the audience, and the author was repeatedly called before the curtain. The Princess of Monaco and the members of the Municipality were present at the performance, which attracted a brilliant gathering of visitors and residents. It was looked forward to with much interest locally, the composer having passed his early years in Boulogne, and its success has given general satisfaction. The building itself has been added to the Casino by the present lessees at a cost of £40,000, and was only recently completed. Externally, its style does not entirely harmonise with that of the older structure, but its internal arrangements and decoration are in every respect admirable.

AT Mayence, the other day, a love story had a sad ending. A young man, of nineteen, fell in love with a maiden whose parents were averse. It was then arranged that the girl should jump into the Rhine, while the young man was to seek his death with a revolver. The girl's courage, however, failed when she reached the banks and she returned to her home. The young man, meanwhile, remained at home in the house of his parents and shot himself.

A PARIS correspondent writes :—The opening sittings of the "County Councils" throughout France have passed off even more quietly than usual. They confined themselves to passing formal resolutions of homage to the memory of President Carnot, and expressing satisfaction at the election of M. Casimir-Perier. These bodies are not allowed to raise debates or pass resolutions of a political character, and the Prefects representing the Government attend the sittings, or at least the opening ones, to see that this rule is not broken. County Councillors, however, are generally at no loss to express their political opinions, and they are often able to carry resolutions of a prohibited character. The Government then solemnly declares that the illegal resolutions are cancelled, but still the fact that they have been carried remains. Practically, County Councils are able to give their advice on all sorts of subjects, while the Government and Chambers are free to act upon or disregard it. Their opinions, however, carry more weight than those of an ordinary debating society, and the annual opening of County Councils is an interesting event of the national life. In former years they have pointed the direction of public opinion in such questions as popular education, the liberty of the press, taxation, the tariff, the so-called Russian alliance, &c. Just now there are no burning questions, unless explosives be included in that description. The Councils of Marseilles and Draguignan distinguished themselves by protesting against the Anti-Anarchist Law.

ARCHDUKE EUGENE, who became Grand Prior of the Order of German Knights on the death of the Archduke William, has unconsciously imitated his great forefather, the Emperor Joseph. Two days ago, a Vienna correspondent says, he was stopping at Domstadtl, on the march to Troppau, and stood by a barn door to watch the threshing of corn. Suddenly he asked for a flail, and in perfect time with the men and maids threshed for quite five minutes, while half the village ran to see. The Archduke seemed to enjoy himself heartily. The correspondent adds :—The Archduke Eugene, as I have mentioned before, is a strikingly handsome man. He is of extraordinary height and noble bearing, and in his golden cuirass looks like a knight of old.

"ORDER IN THE CORPORATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some misconception seems to prevail in reference to the ruling made by me at the meeting of the Corporation, held on the 6th instant, on the point of order raised by the Hon. Mr. Mehta regarding the right of the President to address the meeting after the mover of the resolution had replied upon the debate, and as reference has been made to the subject in the press, I think, in justice to myself I should make the following explanation to clear the misconception. I may say at the outset that but for this misconception and the reference to the subject in the press, I should have certainly refrained from troubling you with this long letter. As the newspaper reports of the discussion on this point are not quite full, I shall quote the following from the minutes of the Corporation, which is the official record of the proceedings of its meetings, to show what really took place on the occasion and what my ruling was :—

"After the Hon. Mr. Mehta had replied on the debate, the President said that without taking part in the debate, or in any way influencing the Corporation in their determination, he wished to briefly explain the differences between the original motion and the second amendment as some misconception seemed to prevail in the minds of certain councillors.

"The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta raised the point of order, that the mover of the original motion having replied, the debate was closed. At the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Professor Peterson, who were then members of the Corporation, it had been decided that the President should not address the meeting after the debate had been replied upon, and that ruling had been followed ever since by successive Presidents.

"The President remarked that Mr. Mehta's statement was not quite correct. It was nowhere laid down either in the Act, or in the Rules, that the President was debarred from addressing the Corporation, at any time. Several of the Presidents who had succeeded the Hon. Mr. Mehta used to address the Corporation on several occasions and his (Mr. Dharamsi's) immediate predecessor in the chair (Dr. Blaney) had addressed the Corporation on certain occasions, after the debate had been replied to. Until the time of the late Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik the practice had been that the President summed up the debate after the reply. It was the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta who introduced the contrary practice. He (the President) agreed with the principle, as a general rule that the President should not address the meeting after the debate was closed, but there were occasions, as in the present instance, when it might be desirable that he should endeavour to assist members by pointing out the different issues on which councillors were asked to vote, and specially if some misconception seem to prevail. The President then proceeded to explain the bearing of the proposals contained in the motion and the amendment."

At the time I made my ruling my impression was that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta was not correct in his statement, that it had been decided by the Corporation at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and of Dr. Peterson, "That the President should not address the meeting, after the debate had been replied upon, and that ruling had been followed ever since by successive Presidents." I have now looked through the proceedings of the Corporation and find that my impression was correct. The exact point was raised in a debate on the 7th April, 1884, during the chairmanship of Mr. Mehta. Mr. Sayani, the mover of a certain resolution, having replied upon the debate, Mr. Mehta as Chairman wished to address the meeting before putting the motion to the vote. Dr. Peterson thereupon raised the point of order, and said :—"I ask you to rule Mr. Chairman whether you can address the meeting, after Mr. Sayani's reply." "Mr. Mehta replied that he had a right of addressing the Corporation before laying the proposition before them and proceeded to address the meeting." I quote this from the *Bombay Gazette* report of the said meeting. The following extract relating to the subject from the minutes of the Corporation, "Dr. Peterson raised the point of order whether the Chairman had the right to speak after the mover of the original motion had finally replied. The Chairman ruled that he had the right to address the meeting in placing the proposals before the members for being voted on."

The question of the Chairman summing up the debate was then brought up by Dr. Peterson by a regular notice of motion, which came before the Corporation on the 4th July, 1884. This notice ran as follows :—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is neither desirable nor in accordance with Bye-Law No. 13, that the Chairman should sum up after the mover or seconder has replied."

In dealing with the motion (I am quoting from the minutes of the Corporation) the Chairman (Mr. Mehta) that the subject-matter of it (the notice) involved a point of order and procedure, and that article 9 of the rules vested the power of deciding all points of order or procedure in the Chairman and that, too, summarily. He therefore felt compelled to rule that the motion could not be submitted for decision of the meeting. Mr. Editor, you will observe that so far as the Corporation are concerned they have never come to any decision, even upon the question of the Chairnman summing up the debate, as the only occasion on which the question was sought to be brought before them. Mr. Mehta ruled that the Chairman had under the rules the power to decide the points of order and procedure summarily and refused to submit the question for the opinion of the Corporation. When the point as to the Chairman's right to address the meeting after the reply was raised in the debate of the 7th of April, 1884, Mr. Mehta as stated above ruled that the Chairman had such right, and on that occasion as a matter of fact he exercised the right. The rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation are the same at present as they were in 1884. Mr. Editor, you will then see that in the meeting of Thursday last I did not go to the full extent of Mr. Mehta's own ruling. I stated distinctly that I agreed with the principle as a general rule that the President should not address the meeting after the debate was closed, but there were occasions as in the present instance, when it might be desirable for him to do so. This brings me, Sir, to saying a word or two about the necessity which I felt of addressing the Corporation on the 6th instant. I scrupulously refrained on the occasion from saying a word on the merits of the question. All I pointed out was that Mr. Mehta was not correct when he stated in his reply that the amendment was not honest and straightforward, inasmuch as it did not tell Bai Dinbai that the Corporation was not in a position to accept her offer. This statement was not only incorrect but misleading, though of course unintentionally, and arose from the fact of Mr. Mehta not having read Mr. Cuffe's amendment carefully. If he had done so, I am sure he would not have permitted himself to make that mistake. It was due to the Corporation that I should point out that the amendment was as honest and straightforward as the motion, and I drew the attention to the exact wording of para. 3 of the amendment. A president can hardly be expected to anticipate that movers of resolutions would in their reply fall into the error of misdescribing or misconstruing the amendments before the meeting, and if such cases arise, I maintain that a president is perfectly justified in pointing out the mistake before he puts the matter to the vote. This is the first occasion on which I have taken part in a debate since I have had the honour of occupying the chair, and it is hardly necessary to say that in future, unless an exceptional case does arise, or the necessity of speaking is forced upon me by some erroneous or misleading statement which a member may be misled into making in his reply, I shall observe the principle with which I have expressed my general concurrence.—Yours, &c.,

ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

THE NATIVE SWEETMEATS OF BOMBAY.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, writing on this subject in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, says : The article reproduced from the *Revue d'Orient* in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, of the 27th ult., on the sweetmeats of Turkey, has more than an industrial and commercial interest. The cookery, and particularly the confectionery of the Eastern nations has hitherto proved the most stable and unalterable of their arts, and is well worthy of learned study as a branch of archæology. Recognising this, so long ago as 1862 I published in the first edition of my "Catalogue of the Economic Products of the Bombay Presidency" what I believed to be an exhaustive list of the sweetmeats made and sold in the chief bazaars of Western India, with short recipes for making them up ; and I would hope that the transfer of this information to the pages of the Society's journal will not only make it accessible to a wider circle of readers, but lead some of them, either in this country, or in the Levant, or Persia, or India, with more leisure than I can command, to further pursue the subject. I exclude from consideration all dried and candied fruits [trogalia, tragemata], jams, jellies, sherbets [sharab, whence, also, our word syrup] or sweet-flavoured beverages, fruit puddings, pies, and tarts, and, of course [aromatic], savouries of all kinds, and restrict myself to confections of which honey, or, as in India, sugar, is the whole or, at least, the principal constituent ; that is to sweetmeats proper, or, in the slang of our English nurseries, "lollipops." Only our "lollipops" are not true "lollipops," for they consist entirely of baked, or, in technical language, "hard" confectionery, whereas Eastern sweetmeats are nearly all "soft," being mostly prepared by boiling, or steaming, and are true "lollipops," that is, "food" [papa, compare "papa," the "feeder," and papa-yer the "soother"] "to be licked" or "sucked down" [lallein] and not to be chewed or masticated. That is, they are all electuaries [ek "out," leichein "to lick" or "suck"] in the etymological sense of the term which, however, is now applied only to medicated preparations of honey or sugar ; and they exactly correspond to the nogaleumata [compare nougat] of the ancient Greeks.

The sweetmeats of Bombay are made up of either sugar [shakar] only, or sugar and meal, or flour, of wheat, or other cereals, or pulse grains ; or of sugar and milk ; or of either of these three preparations further confected with sesamum seed [til], poppy seed [cus-cus], pistachio nuts, almonds, chironji [the kernels of Buchanania latifolia], or other flavouring ingredients, chiefly spices, such as cardamoms, or any two, or three, or more of these adjuvants ; and they are nearly every one of them true lambitives. Eastern sweetmeats, especially those of the Hindus, being for the most part boiled, are whitey-brown, or drab-coloured, and hence the general term for them is the Arabic word halwa, literally "drabs," even among Hindus, whose own name for them is methai, "sweets," and the Persians, whose native name for them is nubat, or, when offered to their saints, shirini ["sweetness"]. Halwa, indeed means, in Arabic, "to be sweet," but that is probably not the primary, but the secondary, meaning of the word, the familiar all-pervading "drabs" being sweet.

I will now enumerate the native sweetmeats of the Bombay bazaars, under the heads already indicated.

FIRST, OF SUGAR ONLY.

1. Batas or batasa [literally "air," "foam," "froth"], a circular, plano-convex, brittle, spongy, lozenge-like sweetmeat, of pure sugar, which melts in the mouth with the tantalising suddenness of a ripe mulberry, but leaving behind a full flavour of true saccharine sweetness never yielded by our mawkish American and French "lollipops ;" made, as these are, of either chemically treated cane sugar or beetroot sugar. There is a Hindu proverb, batasa-ghulna, "to fade away like a batasa" to die of galloping consumption.

2. Batasi laddu.—Laddu means "load," "burden," "freight," "bowels," "beloved," "wife," "daughter," and, here, "lump," "bolus," and is a ball of pure sugar prepared in the same way as for batasa. The laddus, as will be seen below, form a large class of Hindu sweetmeats, and have originated a variety of proverbial sayings as laddukilana, "to feast one with laddus," i.e., to bribe ; Thag ke laddu khana, literally "to eat Thug's laddu," to be taken in and done for ; laddu bantna, "to distribute kaddus" in congratulation over one's good fortune ; and man ke laddu, "to suck imaginary laddus," to indulge vain fancies.

3. Shakar-ka- khel, "sugar," prepared as for batasas, but not so brittle, and moulded into "toys, for distribution during the kiwoli holidays, or Hindu "feast-of-lanterns" [literally "lights"], held in the new moon of Kartik, corresponding with October-November.

4. Har-genti [literally "necklace knotted"], necklaces of knotted sugar, distributed during the Holi [Easter] holidays, or Hindu festival of the vernal equinox, held throughout the light half [from new to full moon] of Phangun, corresponding with February-April.

SECOND, OF SUGAR, WITH FLOUR.

5. Julabi, or julebi, made up with sugar and flour, boiled, and then drained through a wooden spoon, with a hole in the bottom, in circular coils, into a vessel in which it is fried for a while in a boiling mixture

halwa-vola when moist, badami-halwa-suka when "dry," and badami-halwa masalaki when spices [masala] are added in the preparation, or cut in slices, known as dewka-halwa. As prepared by the Arabs, it would seem to closely resemble the 'amulos of the Greeks, with which the rahat lakoum of the Turks is probably identical. A variety, caused by baking halwa into a kind of "toffy" [taffe, "candy," Anglice borealis], is known in Northern India under the name of halwa-sohan, derived from its inventor, one Sohan Lal.

28. Dudi ke halwa consists of slices of gourd boiled in a syrup of sugar, spices, and milk. It may be compared with the "catillus ornatus" of the Romans.

29. Rivadi, soft lozenges of boiled sugar stuck full of sesamum [til] seeds, and, except that sugar is substituted for honey, identical with the sesamides, and closely resembling the 'itrion of the Greeks.

30. Anarsa—similar cakes, covered with poppy seeds [cus-cus]. They seem to be identical with the koptai of the Greeks, and often opium is added to them, blackening them like the similarly drugged Greek kopte, called gastris.

31. Nankatai, rich cakes of flour, sugar, almonds, and cardamoms, and other spices, prepared by the Mahometans of Surat, and exported thence to Bombay. It is very desirable to know the etymology of this word. I can give no clue to it. Nak-nak is a Sanskrit term for sky, ether, heaven, paradise; and Nak-nati is the name of one of the Apsaras, or "Sisters of Mercy," of the heaven of India; but this, like nearly all spiced Indian sweetmeats, is a Mahometan invention. Again, nan in Persian means cake [? from the consecration of cakes in ancient Persia to Nana-Tanita], and Katai, Cathay, and nankatai may mean "Chinese-cake." But this is all mere guessing. These cakes, in shape, may be compared with the mulloi of the Greeks, and our "Maids of Honour."

32. Barfi masala, barfi with added pistachio nuts, chironji, and spices [masala.].

33. Gur-dani, "grains," i.e., soft sugar plums, of earth nuts [Arachis hypogea] embedded in raw sugar or molasses [gur].

34. Narli-pak, a laddu of boiled [pakta] sugar and "cocoanut."

35. Dud-pedda-masalaki, dud-pedda with spices.

36. Methi-laddu, a laddu flavoured with "fennu-greek."

37. Musalaki-laddu, any of the above laddus with spices added.

38. Gul-khand, a conserve, rather than sweetmeat proper, of pounded sugar-candy [shakar-khand], "rose" leaves, almond paste, and cardamoms.

39. Mawake kurinji, mawa with pistachio nuts and spices added, formed into the shape of a pastry covered with sugar, and baked for a while.

40. Kurinji, a small pastry of mawa containing a mixture of sugar, cocoanut, poppy seed, and spices.

41. Yelchi-dana, "cardamom-grains," i.e., soft comfits of cardamoms.

42. Kaju-gola, soft sugar-plums [literally "pills," "balls"] of cashew nuts [Anacardium occidentale].

43. Til-dana, "sesamum grains," i.e., soft comfits of sesamum seed, which are distributed over all India in tens of thousands of tons at the festival of Makar Sankranti, held in celebration of the sun, in his yearly course, reaching his southmost point in the sign of the Makara or Capricorn. The whole period of his descent from his northmost point in Karkata, or Cancer, is unlucky; but every day of his ascent from Capricorn to Cancer the gates of heaven are open to all mankind, and the whole period is more or less auspicious. Hence the rejoicings with which the day of the sun's again turning northward is hailed. It is nature's Christmas-day, and its crowning ceremony is the tour of visits made in the evening of Makar Sankranti by the Hindus of every caste among their friends, to offer each other sesamum comfits with the truly Christian salutation: "Take these sesamum comfits, and let us be friends throughout the coming year." Only the sun, "the Sun of Righteousness with healing on his wings," is worshipped by them on this day.

The subject is too large to enter on now, but it must not be overlooked that every Indian sweetmeat is originally of

SACRAMENTAL IMPORT

as is seen at once in the elaborate ritual of the whole cooking arrangements of the Hindus. All the pots and pans are placed towards the east, the hearth and fire towards the south-east, the firewood to the south, the spoons and knives to the south-west, the water on the west, the pestle and mortar to the north-west, the sacred winnowing basket and the broom to the north, and the grinding stone to the north-east. The size of these various utensils is determined by the minutest and most inflexible ritual; and so on to the end of the chapter.

But here I am only concerned to express the conviction formed, after years of intimacy with the question, that the "soft" confectionery of the East has never materially changed from the high antiquity of Egypt and Assyria and Babylonia; and that we see it in the bazaars of Cairo, Damascus, Shiraz, Teheran, and Cabul, and of Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay, just as it is described by Athenæus in the 3rd century, A.D. The observation applies with almost equal force to eastern cookery generally. A most appetising "savoury" is served during the cold season at the corners of the streets of Bombay "hot and hot" to every passer-by, and it always reminded me of the tagenai of the Greeks. Curry is certainly the muma of the Greeks, and nothing could possibly be more like their poltos than the sweet pult of vermicelli, almonds, chironji, sesamum seed, poppy seed, sultana raisins, and sugar candy, all boiled in milk, and served cold at breakfast in most well-to-do native households.

Another generalisation may be noted, the remarkable absence of saffron from Indian confectionery. The Phœnicians carried its use in cookery from Cilicia to Cornwall and South Devon in the West to the coasts of the Indian Ocean in the East: and to this day its use prevails in the popular cookery of Cornwall and South Devon, as in the "Anderson's Buns" of Plympton, St. Mary's, and culminates in the bouillebaise of Southern Europe. The fisher folk of Western India also largely employ it in their special preparations of curries and similar stews, but it is never anywhere found in the confectionery of the Hindus; a pertinent illustration of the conservative virtue of the severely detailed ritual of Hinduism, and of the merely peripheral and superficial action of foreign influences on India.

HIGH COURT INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you very much to give the following lines the publicity that it deserves, so that it may draw the attention of the authorities concerned. At present, when a precipe is filled in the Prothonotary's office, which is on the first floor, and a process is issued thereon it is required to be lodged in the Translator's office for being translated. Now, the Translator's office is on the third floor of the High Court premises, on quite the opposite end to that on which the Prothonotary's office is situated, and the poor party or the attorney's clerk has to go up and descend one hundred and twenty-nine steps, not only once, but once to lodge, and then to inquire if the same is ready. If it is not ready he has again to go a second time for making inquiries, and if it be ready to go down again and get the stamps from the first floor and again come up to the third floor to get the translation stamped and issued. I submit, Sir, it is no joke to go up the office on the third floor once even, and if the process is continued, the poor man has to go through a process of very hard breathing before he has the translation of the court process issued. Now, since the department has gone into the hands of Mr. J. W. Orr, the Prothonotary, every year there is some improvement added to the working of the office, and the most beneficial of them is the authorising of no less than eight translators to sign in place of only about three and the abolition of the system of private translation. And I have no doubt that with his usual readiness to meet the reasonable wishes of the public the above gentleman will either keep one translator in his office and issue the translations from his office, or do any other thing which may put an end to the hardship to which the public is at present subjected.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. S. B.

THE AMERICAN ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please permit me to contradict the rumour set afloat that the American Islamic Propaganda is a failure by the vernacular and other papers, based (I have reason to believe) upon malicious misrepresentations from person or persons, through newspapers, who would like to see the American Islamic Propaganda, conducted by Mr. Mohamed A. R. Webb, go down. I also know a few persons by name who have personal grudges against Mr. Webb, and these are determined to bring Mr. Webb and his work into disrepute. A non-religious paper, called the *World*, dated the 24th July of the current year, published in New York, and a copy of which is in my possession, contains the news that there are "two hundred odd believers in the teachings of the Koran in this city." If anybody should desire to test the accuracy of this statement, the editor of the paper, the *World*, will, I am sure, be glad to help him to do so. I would advise those Mussalmans who are interested in the American Islamic Propaganda to be a little diffident. The most sensible course to be taken in such a case would be to write to Mr. Webb or wait to hear from him before taking any step whatever.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 11. SHAIK KHALID F.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, September, 6. There were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., the Hon'bles Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C., Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A., Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., J. Westland, C.S.I., Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., and Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury moved that the Bill to amend the Articles of War for the government of her Majesty's Indian Forces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REPEALING AND AMENDING (ARMY) BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army. He said:—"The Madras and Bombay Armies Act which has been passed by Parliament has thrown certain duties, and conferred certain powers, upon the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India which were formerly thrown upon, or exercised by, the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief of those Presidencies respectively. It has therefore become necessary to amend certain Acts of the Indian Legislature so as to bring them into accord with the Madras and Bombay Armies Act; and the Bill which I beg to move for leave to introduce is for that purpose.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to validate certain certificates granted to engineers of steam-ships. He said:—"The Bill which I ask the leave of the Council to introduce has for its object the remedying of a mistake of little more than a technical character.

"Under certain Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, certificates of competency, and which were styled Indian foreign trade certificates of competency, and which were valid only for Indian waters, were granted, after the necessary examination, to engineers of steam-vessels in Bombay.

"The law under which these certificates were granted was repealed by the Inland Steam-vessels Act (VI. of 1884), and an Act passed at the same time, the Indian Steam-ships Act (VII. of 1884), provided a system of examination and a prescribed certificate, which after the date on which the Act came into operation should have taken the place the examination and certificate of the former Bombay system. This certificate is of a somewhat higher character than the Indian foreign trade certificate of the Bombay system, being valid outside Indian waters, and being recognised by the Board of Trade.

"The Bombay authorities, however, failed to observe the repeal of their local Act under which these examinations were held and certificates given, and up till February, 1893, when the fact was brought to their notice, they continued to issue the Indian foreign trade certificates under the supposed authority of the repealed Act. About eighty such certificates have been issued, and under the circumstances explained they have no legal validity.

"Now, under the Steam-ships Act (VII. of 1884), a certificate cannot be granted to a steam-ship unless the surveyor has first found the steam-ship complete in certain particulars, one of which is that the certificates of the engineer are 'such as to such condition as are required by any law for the time being in force and applicable to the steam-ship.' The certificate I refer to being invalid—a certificate of survey—has strictly speaking to be refused to a steam-ship if its engineer possesses only this invalid qualification.

"It is considered unfair to the men who hold these invalid certificates to recall them and so deprive the holders of their means of livelihood. It would be unfair to require them at the peril of losing their means of livelihood to qualify by the examination prescribed under the later Act for the higher certificate required under the existing law. Their certificates, though legally invalid, are really evidence of the possession of the necessary qualifications for their present employment within the limits prescribed in them.

"The object of the present law therefore is to declare these certificates to be legal to the same extent as they would be if the law under which they were granted had continued in force up to the time when they were granted. They will not have the greater, or rather wider, validity of certificates under the existing Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the Bombay Government Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, 20th September.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION DIFFICULTIES.

ONE of the Compensated, writes to the "English-man":—Much has been written of late about this allowance by Remitters, Puritans and others, who seem to think that the grant of the allowance should depend on the actual necessity for remittance. Now I must confess that I feel much sympathy with those Europeans and Eurasians who, though domiciled out here, and never having been, as we say, "home" wish to do more for their children than has been done for themselves, and to give them an English education. But when they say that because they choose to educate their children in England they have a better claim to be compensated than bachelors who have given no hostages to fortune, and so need not remit any money unless they wish, it seems to me that they are overstating their case.

I am in nowise concerned to support the policy of Government in this matter, but as all the arguments seem to be on one side, and as attention may some time be called to this circumstance with the view of depriving some of those who now enjoy the allowance in favour of others who do not, it seems desirable that the issues should be somewhat cleared. That I shall satisfy "Remitters" and "Puritans" I am not so sanguine as to expect, for my experience is that those who have a grievance never are satisfied by argument. But at least the public may understand.

It seems to be thought by many that this allowance was given to compensate those who have occasion to remit to England. This idea appears to be entirely erroneous. The allowance was given partly, because Government have some feeling of justice towards those servants who entered the service when the rupee was much higher than it is now, and to compensate them for higher prices of European articles, which are practically necessary for them, and, partly, because the salaries offered no longer served to attract the class of persons whom it was desired to attract. The numbers of the competitors for the Indian Civil Service in the last few years show more clearly than words the smaller supply of candidates for the service.

I have already elsewhere pointed out that everyone in India is a speculator in the rupee, willy nilly. A large number of Government servants save money in India, and of these some are bulls of the rupee and some are bears. For myself I am a bear and remit home, as soon as possible, whatever I am able to collect. But, because other people believe in the financial policy of Government and elect to wait till the silver lining of the clouds turns to gold, why is their pay to be reduced?

There is a Deputy Collector under me who is sending his sons to England to be educated, and proposes when he has to retire himself, to go to England and teach Persian and Arabic. How can his case be distinguished from that of a European who has been born and educated in India, and who wishes to educate his children in England and to retire there when his service is over? The cost of an English education is very much greater than that of an Indian education, and it follows that the product of the former should be paid more than that of the latter.

It was necessary for Government to make a distinction between those of their servants who should and who should not get the allowance, and they thought that it was less invidious to decide according to domicile, which has a perfectly clear and defined meaning, than according to the actual need of remittances, which might have led to much untruthfulness. In such cases it is always the married men who suffer and who cry out. The bachelors have no need to cry out. They can remain "contenti parvo." But, if they do the same work, they ought not to get less pay than those who are married. That they are not married themselves is due either to their superior self-control or their inferior attractiveness, and they deserve to be recompensed for the one and to be compensated for the other.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A SENSATIONAL thing in company-mongering is the principal event to-day. Men in all branches of business seem to be taking an interest in the affair, whether shareholders in the concern or not, and every person met with is filled either with virtuous indignation, or entire approval, of what has taken place. It is in the affairs of the Howrah Jute Mills Company; the agency has been much hungered after ever since the suspension of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co., but matters remained in abeyance till yesterday, when the Directors entered into an agreement with Messrs. Audrew Yule and Co., to transfer the concern to their care. Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co., Limited, an English joint stock company in succession to the late firm, claimed to retain the agency in terms of an agreement current with Ernsthausen and Co., and naturally resisted the change. To-day an informal meeting of shareholders has been held, at which the directors were present, and are said to have climbed down in so far as they consented to an interregnum, by which is meant that they, the directors (strengthened by the addition of a new director appointed at the meeting), were to act as agents or secretaries, till a formal meeting of shareholders, to be convened finally decided what was to be done. These are the facts as far as it has been possible to ascertain them, but it is generally thought that the matter will eventually be fought out in a court of law, so it would be wiser perhaps to write nothing more on the subject at present. The directors, it may, however, be added, acted under the best egal advice in the steps taken.

The conversion of fours into threes and a halves is progressing satisfactorily, and the only complaints heard are in regard to the length of time that the Public Debt Office takes to re-issue paper to people with the necessary enfacement of reduced interest and prepared drafts for anticipation interest. Some inconvenience may arise by having to wait about 25 days, but it is unreasonable to expect it to be done any quicker. Thousands of notes have to be handled by the office, and as a fact it is impossible for the work to be done more expeditiously when it is remembered that no duplicate registers are kept of notes issued, and that each note has to be carefully checked with its register. The staff has been largely added to, and is sufficient for the work; if there were duplicate registers it would be a different thing. As it is, the Europeans and native hands are at work well into the night, and the same on Sundays as on other days, and this has been going on for many weeks. A note sent in for reduction of interest has to go through 23 different processes of handling and entering and check, and it is one of the sights of the office to witness the piles of notes being dealt with daily. When it is also remembered that Government promissory notes in this country are as a rule crowded with endorsements in every Oriental language and character more or less illegible, all of which have to be scrutinised, the wonder is that the work is being so expeditiously done.

In the money market the lowering of the minimum at the Bank of Bengal to 3 per cent. is the feature of the week, followed as it has been by a general cheapening of outside supplies. At the moment it may almost be said that money is exceptionally abundant and is going abegging, one peculiarity of the position is that holders of ready money refuse to enter into any commitments involving a locking up for even a moderate length of time. For instance, several lakhs are to-day available on short deposit at two days' notice at 2 per cent per annum, and no bank will take it on such terms; but to suggest to the holders a tenant at a longer notice with a higher rate of interest is to meet with a refusal. This goes to prove how evanescent is the plethora of to-day; it has simply been brought about by the large and needless amounts of Councils that have of late been taken every week. The bank statement below shows an increase of 43 lakhs and a total of 466 lakhs in private deposits, and it is very clear that the excess can only be traceable to the abnormal absorption of Councils at a season when the ordinary buyers had apparently no need of additional supplies. The rapid exhaustion of present balances will much depend on an appreciable cheapening in the price of jute. If the fibre eases there will be a fulfilment of contracts for jute bills, and a good amount of money will thus be paid away. If, on the other hand, jute is sparingly shipped in the next few weeks, it is difficult to see what other outlet there can be for money. It is not clear whether the bazar is as freely supplied with funds, the Shroffs appear to differ in opinion, but taken altogether they seem as easy as European quarters. In connection with available money and ruling prices, it may be well to state here for the information of holders of Fours of 1893 who did not surrender for conversion and who would wish to be discharged at once in preference to waiting till 1st November, that there is an arrangement under which they can immediately obtain their money. It is chiefly to avoid a crush at the Public Debt Office on the date named that the Bank of Bengal has planned to discount such notes as may be presented now, and very possibly at a rate favourable to holders. The Bank proposes to take paper properly endorsed and in order at par, discounting the accruing interest at current rates. For the benefit of non-business men it is as well to explain that this means that the interest is calculated at 4 per cent, to 31st October, and holders on presenting their "unregenerated" paper have the principal discharged in full, while in the matter of interest the Bank discounts the accumulating interest at such current rate as may be ruling.—*Pioneer.*

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

BUFFS *v.* A. COY. RIFLE BRIGADE.

The second round for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup was played on Friday evening between these teams on the Calcutta ground before a large gathering of spectators, and ended in favour of the Buffs by six goals and five tries to nothing. The game was a hollow affair, the Rifles failing to make anything like a good stand. The Buffs started the ball from the Fort end, and almost immediately Marshall ran in, Bayley improving upon the score. The second goal was dropped shortly afterwards by Bayley in excellent style. The second try was put in by Lieutenant Reeves, but the kick at goal failed. The third try was scored by Bayley, who also converted it into a goal. The fourth try was put in by Lieutenant Reeves, but the kick at goal failed. The fifth try was scored by Smith, but the kick at goal again failed. On resuming, Chapman ran in, and Bayley converted the sixth try into a goal. The seventh try was scored by Marshall, and was again improved upon by Bayley. The eighth try was put in by Chapman, but the goal was a failure. The ninth and final try was scored by Lieutenant Reeves, and was again improved upon by Bayley, whose kicking was splendid throughout.

A HUNGARIAN contemporary reports the death of of Ludwig Szabo, the steward of the manor of B.-K-Varalja, belonging to the family estates of Count Zichy von Enyiczke. Szabo, who had been for many years in the service of the Prince, bequeathed all his property—about 80,000 gulden—to the Zichy family. "For," said Szabo shortly before his death, "I was a poor, miserable fellow when I entered the service of the Count. So, having here upon these estates acquired the little fortune I possess, it is only meet it should be returned whence it came. The money will certainly be put to a good use here, but if it went elsewhere, I am not so certain of it. It might be squandered." The Countess gave orders that her trusty servant should be buried with great pomp, and assigned to him a tomb in the mausoleum among the ancestors of the Zichy family.

THE *Invalide Russe* has given publicity to some rather harsh criticisms pronounced by General Dragomiroff upon Russian artillery officers during his inspection in January and March last in the district of Kiev. Many officers were not proficient in map-reading; to questions concerning the placing of troops in the field they scarcely ever gave the right answers; they had no clear conception of the operations of cavalry. Orders were not clearly given in regard to their purpose; they were filled with details and generalities, and missed the kernel of the matter. The General also found fault with the exercises, in which he pointed out mistakes. The chief of one battery, through imperfect observation, got himself into an embarrassed situation, from which he did not know how to withdraw. The guns were better served than during the previous year, but still greater rapidity was needed. The group-firing called for harder work and greater carefulness, and must be conducted, not only on the training-ground for smartness, but under conditions of war. Greater celerity was needed in carrying out orders. In one case, in firing at a field work 2,800 yards away, the batteries were placed in a position behind a height and in rear of a wood, and the object was not visible without ascending the rise 700 yards in front of them. In fortress warfare, where there was time for observation, said the General, such a disposition might be allowable, but in the field, against a mark so small as an earthen redoubt, it could lead only to waste of ammunition. Although General Dragomiroff was thus critical, he gave testimony to general progress.

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

A FULL inquiry into the recent cholera epidemic at Lucknow is to be carried out by Surgeon-Colonel Martin, Principal Medical Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Districts. The immunity enjoyed by the 16th Lancers, the Artillery and the Royal Irish Regiment, in contrast with the terrible severity of the visitation amongst the East Lancashire, was one of the strange features of the outbreak: but cholera is notoriously capricious, and almost every epidemic has some singularities of its own. It is worth while to notice that the area over which the disease extended in July and August was well-defined. It was a circular patch in the Gangetic Plain, its circumference being represented by the stations of Dinapore, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Fatehgarh. The deaths among the native population in this area are known to have been terribly numerous, Cawnpore suffering the worst of all. The epidemic stopped short to the northwards in the Meerut Division, Meerut itself escaping, while the Punjab has been singularly free from cholera this season.

Facts like these we can see and note; though it is rarely in the present state of our knowledge that we can do anything towards explaining them. But the Lucknow epidemic furnishes us with some data for arriving at conclusions upon the most practically important question of the day in regard to cholera, the efficacy, namely, of the Haffkine system of inoculation. When earlier in the year the Health Officer of Calcutta, Dr. Simpson, published the returns of the results obtained in certain 'bustees' in Calcutta where inoculation had been introduced in consequence of an outbreak of cholera in March, the figures as far as they went seemed to point directly to a most hopeful conclusion. It is true that the experiment was not on a very large scale, either in regard to the numbers of those attacked or of those "protected;" but the immunity enjoyed by the latter seemed too remarkable to admit of being considered a mere coincidence. We regret to find that the trials which the East Lancashire Regiment have recently undergone throw a very different complexion upon the matter. It appears that in this regiment 130 men, or about an eighth of the full strength, had been previously inoculated by the Haffkine process. The total number of seizures during the outbreak was about 140: the total number of deaths was 95. Out of these, 17 men who had been inoculated were attacked, and of these 17 cases 12 were fatal. To make a proper calculation of the probabilities one would require, of course, to know what was the strength of the battalion at Lucknow when the outbreak happened, and secondly how many of the 130 men originally inoculated were present with it at that time. These points we have not yet been able to ascertain: but the following propositions can be laid down from the figures before us:—(1) About an eighth of the total strength of the battalion was inoculated. (2) About an eighth of the 130 men inoculated were attacked. (3) About an eighth of the 95 that died had been inoculated. As far as these go it will be seen that the inferences they lead to are emphatically opposed to the to the existence of any virtue in the Haffkine protection. In the absence of further information we cannot put propositions 1 and 2 together for getting at any definite conclusion, but from 2 and 3 we find that the mortality among the inoculated was precisely the same as among the non-protected cases. In other words, though we are unable to judge from the figures so far available to what extent the Haffkine process may or may not render a person less liable to take the disease, it certainly does not, as far as Lucknow experience goes, help his chances of recovery if he does take it. Quite possibly, some explanation may be forthcoming; something may be suggested that will help to reconcile these results with the very different ones recorded by Dr. Simpson in Calcutta. There is ample room for all the thought and all the discussion that can be brought to bear upon the subject. Let us hope that it will be pursued, and in a manner worthy of these whose only aim is to find the truth. Those contemptible controversialists who are far more anxious that M. Pasteur should be discredited than that mankind should be benefited will of course be jubiliant over this failure of the inoculation process, and will proceed to make the most of it in their usual style. Let those who prefer reason to prejudice remember that Professor Haffkine did not come out here in the character of a man announcing a specific, but that he proclaimed himself from the first an experimentalist. It was to give his experiment as broad a basis as possible that he laboured unwearedly through an India summer, vaccinating for months hundreds of persons a day and asking nothing for it. This surely is enough of itself to entitle him to gratitude rather than vituperation, even if he is found to be on the wrong road after all. Let us hope, however, that the error is less than that, and that this failure will be itself the means of giving him the clue to a more perfect system.—*Pioneer.*

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Sheikh Imdad Ali, Bahadur, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.—Major Zorawar Sumsund Shah, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—24th April 1893.

Subadar-Major Sutha Khatri, Bahadur, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Risaldar Alladad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—24th April 1893.

Risaldar-Major Gulam Sarwar Khan, Bahadur, 16th (Queen's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to complete the establishment,—19th June 1893.

Subadar-Major Ratan Singh, Bahadur, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, vice pensioned Risaldar-Major Jaffir Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—5th July 1893.

Subadar-Major Sohanu, Bahadur, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Chet Singh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—12th July 1893.

Subadar-Major Sudh Singh Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice pensioned Risaldar-Major Jehan Khan, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—29th August 1893.

Risaldar Mir Alam Khan, Bahadur, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—9th October 1893.

Subadar-Major Judbir Thapa, Bahadur, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), vice pensioned Subadar Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased —4th January 1894.

Subadar Moti Negi, Bahadur, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Desa Singh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—8th January 1894.

Risaldar Ghulam Jilani Bahadur 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, vice pensioned Risaldar-Major Sapuran Sipgh, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—14th April 1894.

Subadar-Major Gopal Borah, Bahadur, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, (The Sirmoor Rifles), vice pensioned Subadar-Major Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—1st, May 1894.

Subadar-Major Mansur Khan, Bahadur, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar Habibulla Khan, Sardar Bahadur, deceased,—10th June 1894.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Gurditt Singh, 30th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar Narayan Singh, Bahadur, deceased,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Nihal Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), vice Subadar Sheikh Imdad Ali, Bahadur, promoted,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Ganes Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Juthia Khatri, Bahadur, promoted,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Kasim, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice pensioned Resaldar Musjidi Khan, Bahadur, deceased,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Dalel Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Risaldar-Major Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Bahadur, promoted—21st July 1893.

Risaldar-Major Khan Bahadur Khan, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, vice pensioned Subadar Alaf Khan, Bahadur, deceased,—21st July 1893.

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Khan (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, vice Subadar-Major Ratun Singh, Bahadur, promoted,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, 10th Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Jiwan Singh, Bahadur, deceased,—21st July 1893.

Risaldar-Major Hukam Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to complete the establishment,—21st July 1893.

Subadar-Major Sher Baz, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Sohanu, Bahadur, promoted,—21st July 1893.

Subadar Pirthi Chand, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who was admitted as supernumerary to the order by G G O No 891 of 1893, is now absorbed in the vacancy caused by the death of pensioned Subadar-Major Gujja Singh Bahadur, deceased,—11th August 1893.

Subadar-Major Nivan Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Sirdar Singh, Bahadur, promoted,—29th August 1893.

Subadar-Major Tezu Khanka, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to complete the establishment,—5th October 1893.

Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice Risaldar Mir Alam Khan, Bahadur, promoted,—9th October 1893.

Subadar-Major Wazir Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar Ranbir Khattri, Bahadur, deceased,—17th October 1893.

Subadar-Major Kanhai Pershad Dube, 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Jubdir Thapa, Bahadur, promoted,—4th January 1894.

Subadar-Major Rulya Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Nohari Singh, Bahadur, deceased,—7th January 1894.

Subadar-Major Mambir Rana, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), vice Subadar Moti Negi, Bahadur, promoted,—8th January 1894.

Subadar Pars Ram Thapa, 2nd Battalion 5th (Gurkha Rifle) Regiment, to complete the establishment,—23rd March 1894.

Subadar Budha Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Resaidar Ghulam Jilani, Bahadur, promoted,—14th April 1894.

Subadar Umrao, 37th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Gopal Borah, Bahadur, promoted—1st May 1894.

Subadar Gaddi, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Balbhadar Negi, Bahadur, deceased,—4th June 1894.

Jemadar Gurditt Singh, Punjab Garrison Battery, vice Subadar-Major Mansur Khan, Bahadur, promoted,—10th June 1894.

THE United Service Club, Calcutta, has been fitted up with the electric light, and the installation will be ready in a week or so.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYS the *Subodha Prakash*:—We are informed that police constables have been authorized to prevent funeral processions from passing through the Queen's Road during a certain part of the day. A few days back, a party of respectable persons, who were carrying the dead body, unaccompanied by any sort of music or noise, were told by the police not to pass by that road, and they had to take a very roundabout way to get into the Hindu cemetery. We are not quite sure that the policeman who did this acted under the authority of the Police Commissioner. Whether he had the authority or not, there can be no doubt of the illegality of his act, and we hope the Police Commissioner will see that people are not put to a like inconvenience hereafter. Queen's Road is broad enough, and an orderly funeral procession has as much right to make use of it as the Burra Sahebs.

THE CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—Dr. Bahadurjee's letter is a complete rejoinder to the reply of Government to Mr. Natu's queries regarding the Petit Research Institute and the Chair of Pharmacology. It is indeed a humiliating spectacle to see Government resorting to all sorts of evasions and insinuations, when they could have easily laid the real facts before the public after a due investigation of the circumstances under which the work of pharmocological research is said to have proved a partial failure. It was insinuated that Dr. Bahadurjee, even with the resources and appliances which were at the disposal of Drs. Carter, Dymock, and Lyon, could not do what they did. Dr. Bahadurjee contends that the assumption that he had those resources at his command is, not only unfair for Government to make, but unfounded.

A PUBLIC HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is to be congratulated on the resolution it wisely adopted at its meeting, on Thursday last, with regard to the munificent offer of 7½ lakhs of rupees by Mrs. Nusservanji M. Petit for a public hall and free library. The princely liberality and catholic character of the proposed charity need no praise. It would be refining gold. There was not a member of the Corporation present at the meeting who was not impressed with the richness of Bai Dinbai's phenomenal benevolence. All the same, the Corporation as a body had a duty to discharge. That duty was indeed of a most onerous character. It had to guard the finance of the city and to see that no act of its unnecessarily landed it into burdens which may prove oppressive for all times to come. Perpetual gifts, when offered, must be closely looked into, not from the point of donors alone, but from the point of view of those who are to carry them out. The duty becomes doubly difficult when the substantial object of the beneficence is universally appreciated. There is no doubt that the maintenance of a free library, on the terms offered by Mrs. Petit, will entail a permanent burden of at least Rs. 15,000 per annum. As time wears on, it may even swell to double that figure. It is not possible to forecast to what limit it may reach. *Definiteness* of the burden is essential. When the Corporation knows beforehand to a certainty what the amount of the burden is, it is in a better position to come to a decision. The arguments urged on this point by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, and those who supported him, were therefore cogent enough, and we are glad that opportunity is allowed to the munificent donor for a *modus vivendi* which may lead to a mutually satisfactory settlement.

The *Gujerati* states:—The next important subject was Bai Dinbai's offer of 7½ lakhs of rupees for the construction of a public hall and a free library. As to the princely munificence and generosity of the donor there cannot, of course, be any difference of opinion. The Corporation as well as the outside public entertain the highest sentiments of admiration and gratefulness towards the lady for her magnificent gift. But at the same time there is a general feeling that it would have been more in keeping with the nobility of the offer not to have deprived it somewhat of its grace by annexing to it onerous and perpetual obligations. The site selected is not quite suited for the purposes of a hall and a library. The conditions on which Government are willing to grant the present site are also highly unsatisfactory. It would be scarcely fair for the present Corporation to bind their successors for all time by undertaking to bear heavy pecuniary burdens, and we, therefore, trust Bai Dinbai will reconsider the whole subject, and earn the blessings of posterity by a more graceful and acceptable settlement of the question.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—It was a delicate duty which had to be performed by the Corporation in disposing of the generous offer of 7½ lakhs of rupees by Bai Dinbai, for a town hall and a free library. We are glad the duty was preformed well, and neither Bai Dinbai nor the rate-payers have been given reason to complain. On precisely the same grounds, on which we thought that the Corporation would not be justified in accepting the offer, on the conditions made by Bai Dinbai, it has been provisionally declined with regret. But a *locus penitentiæ* has been retained; and we hope Bai Dinbai will, after discussing the matter with the small representative committee, that will wait upon her with the resolution of the Corporation, the desirability of modifying her demands. We hope she agrees to have a wider latitude allowed as regards the selection of the site, and stipulate for a smaller compulsory expenditure by the Corporation;

WRITERS AND READERS.

A new book by Mr. Blackmore is sure of a cordial welcome, and if Perlycross (1 vol., Sampson Law and Co.) cannot compare with such masterpieces as Lorna Doone or The Maid of Sker, there is yet in it much to call forth admiration and to hold the reader's attention to the end. Perlycross is a parish in East Devon, set in a valley of the Black Down range. The time of the story is 1835, when the fair outlook over hill and valley, rustling field and quiet meadow, was not yet a forlorn view, a sight that is cut short for sighs, a prospect narrowing into a lane that plods downhill to the workhouse. The author regrets this beauty should be of the past, and ground into gritty foreign flour, and, it is to be supposed, that he knows what he means. Notwithstanding these Protectionist proclivities that lead him to see the golden age reigning in England before the advent of Free Trade, Mr. Blackmore shows some very evil practices prevalent in those idyllic days. A case of body-snatching furnishes the theme of the romance. Sir Thomas Waldron has died in the prime of life of a malady the symptoms of which were perplexing, and the nature of which had not been exhaustively studied. The Rev. Philip Penniloe, who had assisted at the consultation of the doctors, had overheard the great physician from London say, "In a case of this kind, for the advance of knowledge, autopsy should be compulsory." On the night of the interment, the village blacksmith is roused by a big man, whose face is covered with a mask, and ordered to attend to the wounded foot of a horse fastened to a waggon covered with a tarpaulin. The smith, whose curiosity is roused, manages to lift a corner of the tarpaulin, and sees that it hides a ghastly burden enwrapped in a winding-sheet. The shroud, "soft, and delicate, and white, was like the fine linen that Dives wore."

The next day, when the vault in which Sir Thomas Waldron was laid is opened, it is found to have been robbed of his coffin. Who has done the ghastly deed? The blacksmith vows that a second man was near by the cart, and that by a flash of his lantern he recognised the man to be Dr. James Fox, who had attended Sir Thomas Waldron in his last illness. The doctor is a fine young fellow, frank, honest, and trusted by the village folk, who yet at once accept the sinister accusation brought against him. Nicie Waldron loves him, and is beloved by him. Lady Waldron is a Spaniard. She was passionately attached to her husband, but she has no liking for the English people. "It may be supposed what her fury was, or rather her boundless and everlasting rage, when she heard of the miscreant villainy." She accepts the current story against Dr. Fox. We shall not reveal the solution of the gruesome and rather artificial mystery. The character sketches are varied and vivid. The heroines, Inez Waldron and Christie Fox, albeit drawn on somewhat conventional lines, are charming girls. Mr. Penniloe, remorselessly bent upon getting money to expend on repairing and restoring the grand old church, simple, pious, optimistic, is an exquisite character. The rustic worthies, whose doings and speeches from an animated background to the tale, are drawn with much humour. A nutty flavour lingers in their phrases, albeit the things they say are sometimes too good. Sergeant Jakes, the one-armed schoolmaster, quaint, direct of speech, stern of look, and tender-hearted as a woman, is a capital study. The dumb creation plays an effective part in these pages, and the sketch of Jess, the terrier, is very pathetic. For all that, the book will hardly add to the author's reputation. It sometimes halts as a story, and here and there it is a downright political pamphlet of the Jingo school.

Five years after the publication of the first edition, a second edition of Mrs. Alec Tweedie's clever and entertaining little book, "A Girl's Ride in Iceland," has been issued by Mr. Horace Cox, Bream's-buildings. It is worth buying, were it only for the sake of the new preface, in which the authoress deals, with a pleasant humour (and irony), with the question which the first edition started—"Should women ride astride?" Mrs. Tweedie is still of the opinion that women should ride astride, at any rate during country hunting and rough journeys. They should do it, she contends, for three reasons—safety, comfort, and health. Among the authorities whom she quotes in support of her opinion is Sir John Williams, one of the greatest authorities on the diseases of women. Sir John declares he cannot understand why the side saddle "was ever invented at all." Women still stick to the side saddle, in spite of Mrs. Tweedie's book. But Mrs. Tweedie has had her revenge. Listen to this—"It is nearly four years since, from an hotel window in Copenhagen, I saw, to my great surprise, for the first time, a woman astride a bicycle! How strange it seemed! Paris quickly followed suit, and now there is a perfect army of women bicyclists in that fair capital. After a decent show of hesitation, England dropped her prejudices, and at the present minute, clad in unnecessarily masculine costume, almost without a murmur, allows her daughters to scour the country in quest of fresh air astride a bicycle. If women may ride an iron steed thus attired, surely they might be permitted to bestride a horse in like manner clothed and in like fashion." Mrs. Tweedie reminds her readers that women have ridden in all sorts of fashions in all ages. The "Jumping-on stone," also known as the "Just stone," and in Scotland the "louping-on-stane," was a necessary piece of furniture outside churches and country mansions in the days when men wore armour and women rode astride.

It appears that the main object of the novel to be published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co. next month, entitled "The Member for Workshire; or, Church and State," by Mr. Thomas Aspden, is "to preserve the Church of England from disestablishment and spoliation, not by an attitude of uncompromising hostility to all existing Christian denominations, but by resorting to the more blessed arts of conciliation, by removing all objectionable features from the services of the Church, and by making her portals sufficiently broad and comprehensive to include the various religious forces of the nation which are now excluded and alienated."

A little book, entitled "Les Progres Modernes" (Modern Improvements), may be recommended (a Paris Correspondent writes) as an antidote for Chauvinism, Jingoism, and all rampant forms of patriotism. The author's main purpose is to show that the moral and political state of European nations is almost at the same point as a hundred years ago, whilst science has created a new industrial world. In certain departments, such as military expenditure, there is a positive retrogression. It is high time to inquire into certain cant phrases which rule the public. The great misfortune of the French, the writer points out, is their utter and universal ignorance, without distinction of classes, of what is going on abroad. They still regard themselves as better than other nations, as regards both material and intellectual things. M. Bocher, the author, in conclusion, says that the following reforms in education are urgent: 1. Schoolmasters should tell their pupils that, contrary to the belief that French is spoken all over the world, this language is only known abroad among the educated classes and is of no use for commerce. On the other hand, a person knowing English and Spanish can make himself understood everywhere. 2. The teaching of geography should not be almost exclusively confined to a knowledge of French prefectures and some 360 sub-prefectures, but should impart some knowledge of the world. 3. Modern history ought to include that of all countries, and as far as possible without national bias, and it should deal rather with discoveries and inventions than with battles. 4. Dispel the idea that foreigners cannot do without French produce, such as wines. The French will simply be out of the running if they delude themselves with the idea of their inborn superiority.

Colonel Vibart's book on "Addiscombe: Its Heroes and Men of Note," will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable in a few days. Lord Roberts, the most distinguished "old boy" of Addiscombe now living, writes pleasantly of the institution in the preface which he contributes. He groups some of the distinguished men it turned out for service in India, and pays a high compliment to the Anglo-Indian official. Colonel Vibart first gives an account of the military school at Addiscombe, then a record of the services of the distinguished officers trained in it, and finally a complete list of the cadets who passed through it.

There are two Dickens letters in the instalment of the Poe letters appearing in the forthcoming number of the "Century." The first was written while Dickens was in America in 1842, and the second after he returned home. To judge by what he says, he evidently interested himself in the publication of some of Poe's writings in England. He was "unable to report any success" at the time, however, and could only give Poe the consolation that "I do not believe any collection of detached pieces by an unknown writer, even though he were an Englishman, would be at all likely to find a publisher in this metropolis just now."

Three or four years ago Canon Atkinson, of Danby-in-Cleveland, wrote a series of interesting reminiscences under the title, Forty Years in a Moorland Parish. Messrs. Macmillan announce a new book by him, to be called Memorials of Old Whitby. Canon Atkinson had made an exhaustive study of all the records bearing upon Old Whitby, and a good deal of fresh information may be expected from him. He treats of the place as an ecclesiastical centre, and of the various historical traditions interwoven with it. One of the latter has reference to Caedman the Horngarth.

One of the most interesting of recent books has been the memoir and verse of Helen Lady Dufferin, with whose name so many of the most popular Irish songs are associated. Now we are promised a sketch of the life of Caroline, Baroness Nairne, who did such a service to Scotland as Lord Dufferin's mother did for Ireland. Lady Nairne wrote "The Land of the Leal" and "The Auld House," to mention only two of her songs.

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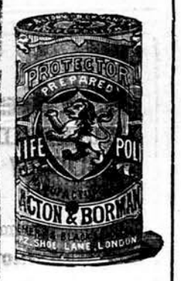

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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
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Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*
In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
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FOR FARM HARNESS.
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POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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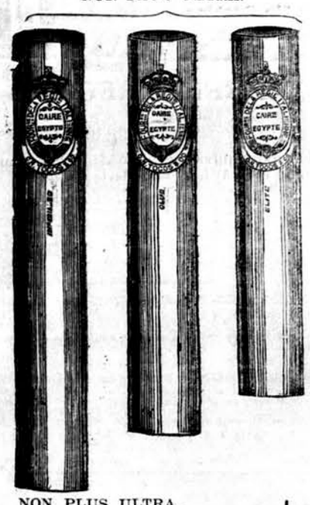
C. N. TOCOS & CO.'S
High-Class Egyptian Cigarettes.

THE OLDEST FIRM IN EGYPT.



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NON PLUS ULTRA.	per 100	SUPERFINE.	per 100
Imperiales in 50*s* tins	Rs. 6-8	Princesse in 100*s* tins	Rs. 3-8
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS—ALL PRICES—VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES, AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

"Cadbury's"
PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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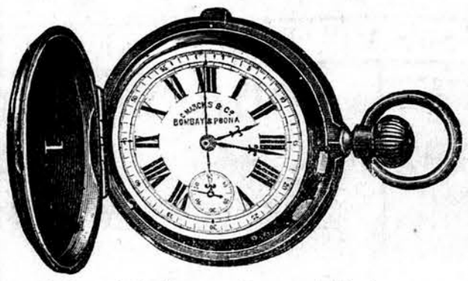
THE CHEAPEST CHRONOGRAPHS
OR STOP WATCHES

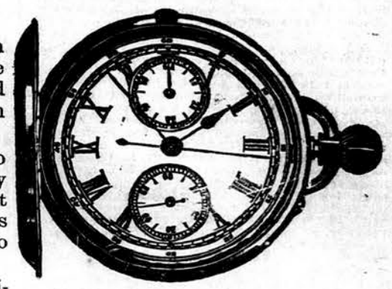
Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in
Keyless action and movement of a very high class ..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch ..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face ..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140



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Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" ..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
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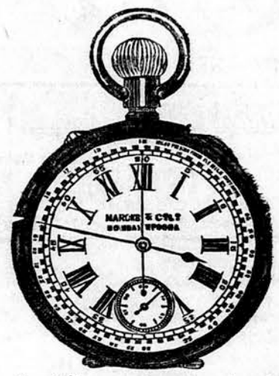
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ‡ mile distances.
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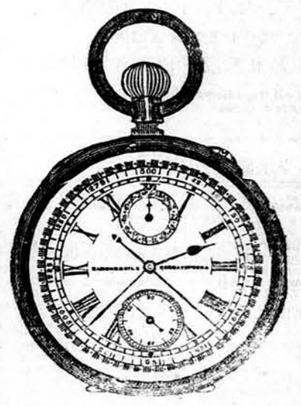
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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The Best and Purest COCOA

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SOAP MAKERS
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

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MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
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SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS. All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING. WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

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BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules	BLUE	One Star.
	PINK	Two Stars.
	GOLD	Three Stars.

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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

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Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1892.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*) SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.
Rs.30 each.
Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.
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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

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